



MATERIA MEDICA.

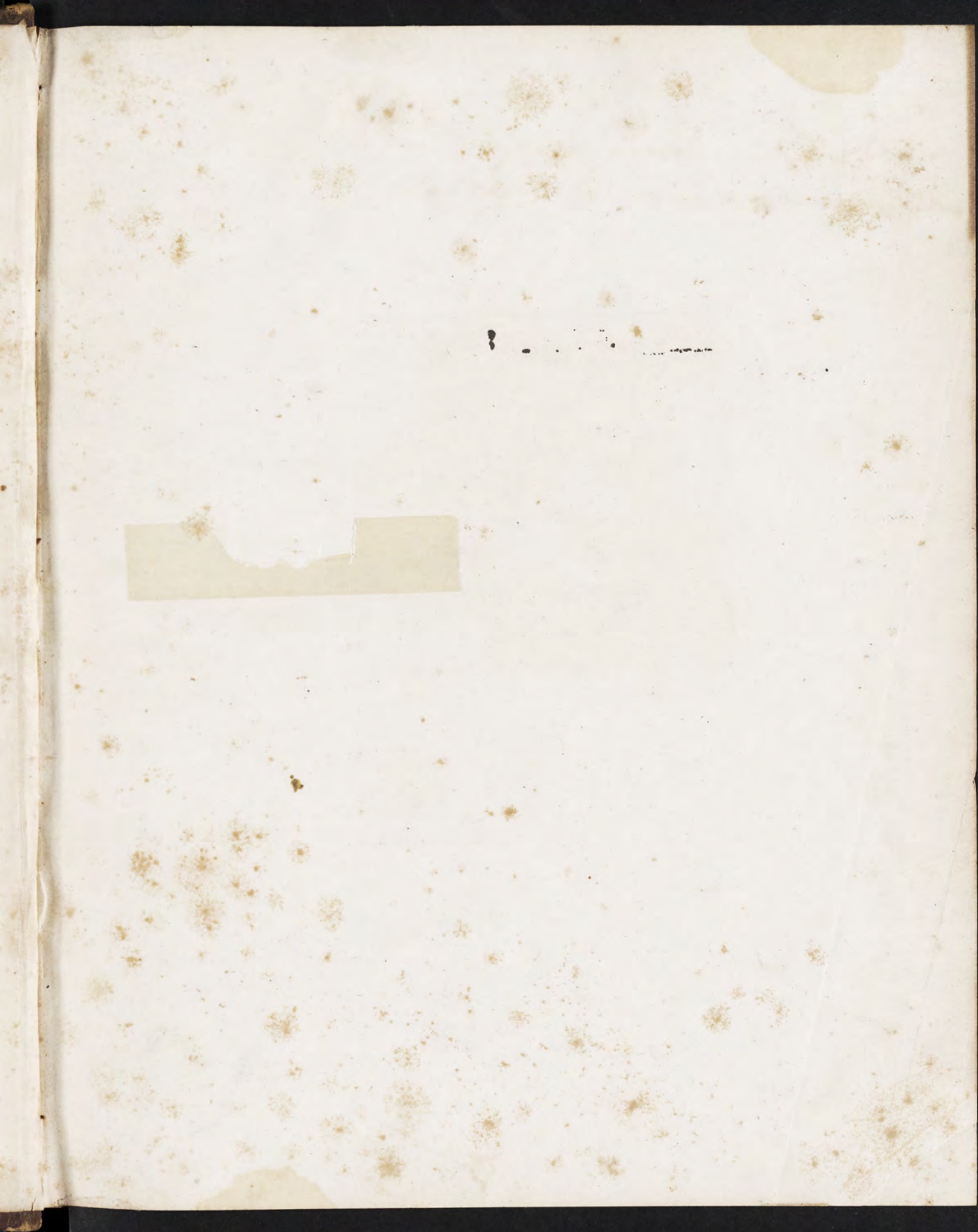
J. CARSON.

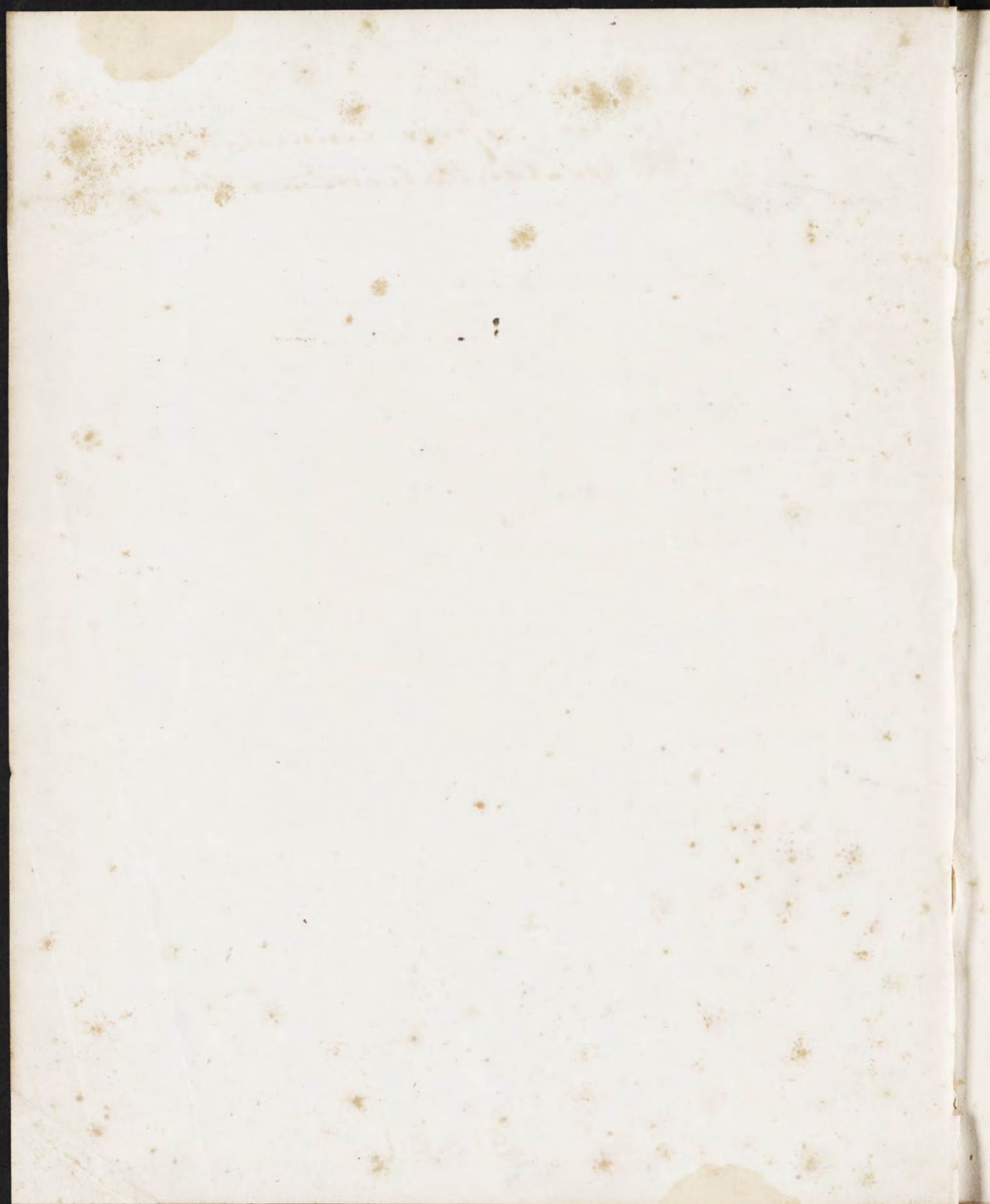
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Class 10a No 16
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Notes on Topics connected
with Materia Medica & Therapeutics.

51391

Cher. in spiritus sanctus
et in sanguine eius

Cauterization of the uterus

Application & danger

Cauterization cannot be rationally employed to scorch or encephaloid tumors, even when confined to the neck of the uterus, but when the tumour is little voluminous, and when it is decided to remove by incision in the first place & burn off the remainder. Cauterization has also been more particularly proposed for ulcerations of a cancerous nature, either primary or secondary. To this form of cancer cauterization is most applicable & if we should speak here in detail, it would be only to treat of the whole method of proceeding in such conditions. In fact ^{superficial} ~~superficial~~ of little thickness can in this way be destroyed layer by layer, but independent of the dangers which are immediate of these repeated cauterizations, beside the acute inflammation of the womb or peritonium to which patients are exposed; it is known with what rapidity carcinomas improperly tormented by caustics, increase and become aggravated. It is not only at the points with which the irritating substance is brought in contact, but in the remainder of the organ, in the neighbouring organs, that this acceleration is observed in the progress of the affection. Thus less than excision is cauterization proper when we suspect that the disease has ex-

tended to the body of the uterus, or that the ovaries are affected or still further ^{like} the lymphatic ganglions of the pelvis are engorged or degenerated. As Lacy & Lefran have obtained, it may be said, successfully incision doubtless, even in despite of this complication which was not probable but apparent,

Cauterization would have state greater convenience in certain proceedings, if great care were not taken to hinder the caustic action upon the vagina, the thickness of which is, as is well known ~~little~~ ^{quite} considerable. The sides of the speculum does not sufficiently protect the adjacent parts; it is necessary that the drossels of lint, employed to cleanse the os tenuae, should also be used to absorb the fluids that run from the cauterized surface, & should be permitted to remain ~~so~~ long as the caustic has not finished acting, and prevent its extending with devouring activity beyond the diseased points; it is necessary that the remains of the caustic should be removed by injections & that bath should be employed to dissipate the effect of too great irritation.*

These precautions are absolutely necessary.

* A sponge with soap suds

if liquid substances are used with a brush as nitrate of mercury, butter of antimony; & it is the same if the substance although solid is very soluble as caustic potassa. Case continued related to him, where the vaginal rectal partition was destroyed, so as to entail the distress incident to such a state of things, upon the primary disease; the victim perished, but had she lived & gotten well of the cancer, must have laboured under the frightful infirmity produced. Citrate of Silver has less inconvenience but it is less potent.

Sizes & Brins.

Urine

Properties arranged according to the following relations. Sensille, Mechanical & Chemical.

Berzelius Analysis of Urine

Water	933.00
Urea	30.10
Lithic acid	1.00
Free Lactic acid? Lactate of Ammonia and animal matter in ^{supra} supra from the above for ammonia soluble in alcohol & caustic lime soluble in water	17.19
Vesical Mucus	.32
Sulphates of Potash	3.71
Soda	3.16
Phosphate of soda	2.94
Ammonia	1.65
Urate of Soda	4.45
Ammonia	1.30
Earthy Phosphates with trace of fluato of lime	1.23
Silica	.03
	1000.00

Character of Healthy Urine - recent & warm

- 1- light amber colour. transparent
- 2- odour peculiar like uric.
- 3- Taste saline bitter
- 4- Sp-gravity - 1.010. to 1.015 - or 1.012 to 1.017 - variable. This is changed by the increase or diminution of the water & the saline constituents, sweating in warm weather increases the density, large quantities of fluids diminishes.
- 5- Temperature 92° F. varies from 112 to 120 F.
- 6- Quantity - Oij to Oij in 24 hours - varied by food drink &c
- 7- Reddens litmus paper
- 8- Aromatic odour becomes urinous, then sour, then fetid.
- 9- Becomes cloudy, opaque & forms deposits.

Constituents of Urine & Their Chemical Characters

Water

Demonstrable by evaporation & impregnation of fluid.

Urea

Obtained by Poivre's method. Evaporate fresh urine to the consistence of a syrup. Cool, add gradually concentrated nitric acid, till the whole is a dark coloured crystallized mass. Wash with cold distilled water & drain. It neutralizes with Carb of soda or potassa in solution. Concentrate by evaporation & allow the urea to crystallize. Mix the residual solution (impure urea) with a surface of purified animal charcoal to form a paste. After

a few hours, treat with distilled water to dissolve out the urea, filter the solution & evaporate to dryness at a gentle heat. Dissolve out the urea from the dry mass with boiling alcohol, which will leave nitre & saline impurities. Pure urea may be obtained from the alcoholic solution by evaporation & crystallization. If coloured redissolve in alcohol & crystallize.

Form a four sided prism

Colour transparent with a pearly luster.

Taste cooling like nitre.

Smell faint & peculiar not urinous.

Property not acid or alkaline.

Deliquescent in damp weather not decomposed

Heat melts & partly decomposes, partly sublimed.

Specific gravity 1.350

Dissolved in its own weight of water at 60° not changed, if impure decomposed & forms carb. of ammonia. by boiling water any quantity dissolved, not changed. Alcohol takes up 20 p. ct. Boiling more than its own weight, separates on cooling.

Not soluble in ether & essent. oils, then become opaque.

Decomposed by the pure fixed alkalis when heat is applied & water prevent. the result is carbonate of ammonia

Unites with metallic oxides, combination with silver grayish, a detonating compound.

It does not of itself decompose a metallic salt, the aid of double affinity is necessary.

It combines with nitric acid & forms a crystallized compound sparingly soluble in water. A similar one is formed by oxalic acid.

Reagents nitric acid forms crystals, bright & pearly like boric acid. Test in urine.

Oxalic acid - do. do

To render this more complete evaporate urine.

Caustic alkalis, liberate ammonia. as Liquor potassae.

Urea produces in the crystals of common salt the octahedral form & of Muric acid of Ammonia the cubic.*

Lithic acid (Uric)

Separated by any other acid (muric or acetic.)

Reddens Litmus

To obtain it take a lithic calculus, act upon it with caustic potassa & add Muric acid. The potassa combines ~~it~~ ^{it} by forming a ^{soluble} ~~soluble~~ Lithate of potassa, from which it is separated by muric acid.

It forms the white part of the excrement of birds, in combination with ammonia. Guano is an example. The solid urine of the Boa constrictor is of the same composition. The same process may be adopted as above (Graham's))

Properties of Uric Acid

Crystallizes in thin scales, silky lustre & brilliant white, odorless & insipid

Loses nothing at 212° .

Soluble in 10,000 parts of water at 65° (Henry - 1720)

A little more soluble in hot water.

Soluble in the fixed Alkalies & precipitated by any acid, even carbonic.

1

* Urea is composed thus $C_2 H_4 N_2 O_2$ resolvable into $HCO NH_2$ (cyanic acid) + $H_2 N$ (Ammonia) It is therefore a Cyanate of Ammonia. In fact it has been formed artificially by working from the two. Graham says it is in the form of lactate in urine. In the Elephant & cow, Cap & Henry say with Hippuric acid. See process without Alcohol in Graham's Chemistry.

By acting on lactic acid with nitric, Erythric (Ergagor) Brugnatelli is formed. On adding to this in boiling-water ammonia, purpurate of ammonia will subside, in crystals. Treated with potassa & sulphuric acid, pure Purpuric acid is afforded.

The lactic acid is converted into erythric acid by nitric, & the erythric into purpuric by ammonia. Mode in which lactic acid exists.

Bergelius says in a free state. His explanation is that the stronger acids will saturate themselves with the alkalies existing in the urine at the expense of the weaker which must be liberated. Therefore if there be not sufficient alkaline matter to saturate all the acids, the weakest will remain uncombined.

Prout objects to this opinion

1st. on account of solubility. Bergelius states that but one part of lactic acid exists in 1000 of urine. & Henry says it requires 1720 parts to render it soluble. Prout 10,000.

2 Any acid throws it down, this acid then must exist in urine with something retaining it in solution.

3 There is no instance known in which lithic acid is secreted in a free state, birds, serpents secrete it in combination with ammonia. Gouty subjects with soda. If the human kidney secretes free lithic acid it is an exception to known laws.

4 - Lithate of Ammonia is frequently secreted in large quantity.

Plout from these conclusions was induced to institute experiment & was convinced that "No uncombined acid exists at all"

Lithic acid exists as Lithate of Ammonia. It reddens litmus paper, and as Dr Plout has shown can exist without decomposition with super phosphate of ammonia. It also reddens litmus paper. ^{It is called} ~~the~~ ^{exists} in wine.

If wine be slowly evaporated lithate of ammonia is deposited ^{as} ~~an~~ ^{and} ~~amorphous~~ ^{sediment} lithic acid in crystals. Proved by evaporating under an air pump, with sulphuric acid.

Physiologists have differed upon the question of the existence of free or combined lithic acid. It has been urged in certain conditions that the wine deposits more lithic acid than boiling water is capable of dissolving (in favor for instance, But it should be considered that in such cases the acid is in combination with ammonia & lithate of ammonia is soluble at the ordinary temperature of the ^{wine} atmosphere $92^{\circ}F$, but insoluble at the temperature of the atmosphere & therefore deposited as the

urine cools. If the urine be heated to the same temperature 92° the deposited sediment is redissolved. It is amorphous when thus deposited.

Spithic acid has been examined by Liebig. He has regarded as uric composed of Ganogen 2 at. Carbon is oxide 4 atoms, or $2(C + \overset{\text{uric}}{C_2}) + 4(\overset{\text{uric}}{C} O)$

2 Hl + 1 mea form uric acid or $2(C + \overset{\text{uric}}{C_2}) + 4(\overset{\text{uric}}{C} O) + \overset{\text{uric}}{C} C \overset{\text{uric}}{C} O$
 $= \underset{10}{3} \underset{4}{C} \underset{6}{O} \underset{4}{H} =$ the symbol for uric acid.

Lactic Acid exists in urine

Best obtained from sour whey, by evaporating the whey to $\frac{1}{8}$. filter, add lime water & an earthy precipitate is obtained. It is again filtered and on cautiously adding a solution of oxalic acid the lime is precipitated, and the lactic now free remains in solution. This solution is to be evaporated to the consistency of honey, and then treated with alcohol; the lactic acid passes through the filter dissolved in the alcohol while the sugar and other principles remain behind. To the filtered portion a little water is to be added & then the whole distilled, the alcohol passing over & the lactic acid being left in the water.

Colour brownish yellow

Uncrystallizable.

Attracts moisture from air.

Forms soluble salts.

It has been regarded as a modified acetic acid.

All its salts being soluble, it is of little moment in researches

Sulphuric acid

Mode of obtaining by adding a solution of Nitrate of Barytes with a considerable excess of Nitric acid, a precipitate falls, this is the sulphate. Filter and collect, fuse with the blow-pipe on charcoal, when the sulphuric acid is reduced to sulphur & the barytes to barium in combination. On heating this with a diluted acid as the Minerals, sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved.

Phosphoric acid.

Mode of obtaining, by several processes.

1. If to wine be added a little potassa, the alkali will neutralize the excess of phosphoric acid, the alkali will neutralize the excess of phosphoric acid, which holds the phosphate of lime in solution. This precipitate collected & heated before the blow-pipe, when it becomes black, then white & resists further action, & readily dissolves in hydrochloric acid & is precipitated again by any alkali which will neutralize the free acid.

2. Add to wine some soluble salt of lead (nitrate or acetate) phosphate of lead precipitates, wash the precipitate in a solution of carbonate of potass. or sod. then with diluted acetic acid & lastly with boiling distilled water. The precipitate thus purified is suspended in distilled water & a current of sulph hyd. passed through until a black matter ceases to be ^{dis}engaged. The solution containing free phospho

acid is to be filtered to separate the sulphuret of lead & then boiled to expel the excess of sulphuretted hydrogen. The acidulous solution of phosphoric acid is next neutralized by calc potash or soda. On adding Nitrate of silver, a yellow precipitate is formed, characteristic of phosphoric acid (except arsenate of silver which can easily be distinguished by sublimation in a tube.). Phosphoric acid is in combination with the alkalies as soda & ammonia, but there is also a portion of phosphate of lime & even magnesia.

Phosphate of lime (neutral phosphate) is insoluble unless in some strong acid as Nitric or Muriatic or excess of phosphoric acid. Therefore the phosphate of lime must exist as a super phosphate; a salt capable of reddening litmus.

Phosphate of lime is soluble in a large proportion of ammoniacal salts, more especially hydrochlorate of ammonia, but this latter is too trifling to produce any such effect & were this the case we should not have the precipitate of phosphate of lime by potassa, the alkali acting solely by neutralizing the excess of phosphoric acid, and thus liberating the phosphate from the excess of phosphoric acid.

Hydrochloric acid

This acid is readily shown by adding to urine, the Nitrate or acetate of silver, a chloride of silver is thrown down. It is soluble in ammonia. From what it is again precipitated by Nitric or acetic acid &

The precipitate is not soluble in excess of nitric acid. Becomes darker by exposure. When heated fuses, & on cooling, becomes a soft semitranslucent mass "Urea cornea". Muratic acid exists in combination with ammonia & soda. Ratundu?

Fluoride of Calcium Fluoride of Lime

Mode of obtaining. Take the solid matter obtained from urine & subject it to ^{concentrated} sulphuric acid. If fluoride of calcium be present, the water of the sulphuric acid will be washed into its constitution, the oxygen unites with the calcium to form lime, which with sulphur forms sulphate of lime. The liberated fluorine unites with the hydrogen & forms hydrofluoric acid, which escapes, which will corrode glass.

Ammonia

Mostly combined with phosphoric acid.

Sometimes combined with lithic acid, or even carbonic.

In the last case the carbonate of ammonia seems to be derived from the decomposition of the urea, & mucus & fixed alkali.

Ammonia is disengaged by saturating the acids with which it is combined, by means of potassa or ^{quite} fixed lime. The odor when heated will indicate its presence, or it may be shown by litmus reddened, or turmeric paper.

The deposit from urine, also frequently contains

ammonia with phosphoric acid & magnesia. If this precipitate be heated with caustic potassa the ^{am}monia is disengaged & rendered visible by the tests.

Potassa

Both potassa & soda exist in urine in combination with sulphuric acid, but there is difficulty of separating them individually.

Potassa is precipitated by tartaric acid in excess resulting in the formation of bitartrate of potassa. A spirituous solution of chloride of platinum throws down a bright yellow precipitate consisting of chlorine platinum & potassa.

THE UNIVERSITY OF

CHICAGO

Cinchona - notes by -

1632. Count Andon sent the remedy to Spain.

Sir George Baker wrote a most interesting memoir which was read before the College of Physicians (London) in 1785.

1643 - John de Lugo, ^{made} Cardinal introduced the bark into Italy. - Lady Morgan says of Italy, "in its surrounding deserts everything depicts the death of nature." - Dr James Johnson "Italy is the very throne of Malaria".

Pope Innocent the tenth.
 Directed his chief physician to examine into the accuracy of the statements with respect to properties of bark. The report was favourable. At this time the Father Provincial of the Jesuits arrived at Rome from Peru, & brought with him a large quantity. A convocation of the Jesuits happened to be at that time assembled among whom caskets of bark were distributed for the purpose of dissemination.

through their respective countries?—
The idea, the cause, & the time of adminis-
tration were laid down in the Schedula
Romana, printed by order of the Pope.

Counter book called "Pulvis Febrifugus, sive Americani Ventilator" by
^{some} John Jacob Chifflet, Equite. Regis Asthi-
atatorium Comitis et Archiducali Med-
ico Primario," 1653.

"This author was the physician in at-
tendance upon Leopold, Governor of the
Netherlands; ^{he} gave the book in accordance
with the directions of the Schedula Ro-
mana & failed, the disease was double per-
taining. He denounced the remedy & advised
that any good had been produced either at
Madrid, at Vienna, at Rome, Naples or
Florence. Congratulated as if he had read the
words of a monster Book reprinted at
Paris

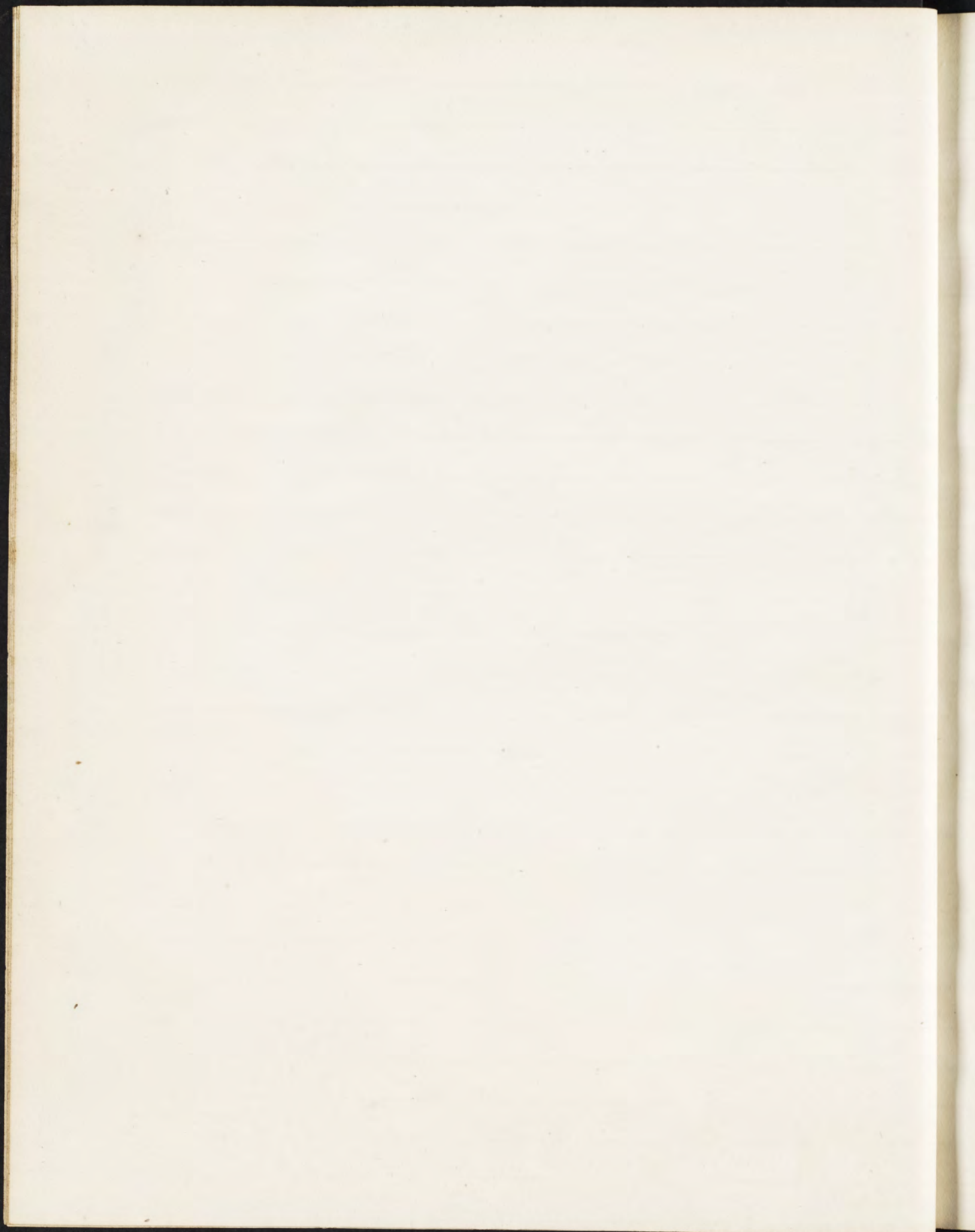
Fabre was induced by Cardinal de Lugo to
reply, he was a Jesuit (Dens) he wrote -
under the name of Antimus Comynus.

This called out the opponent of Harvey dis-
covery. Plempius - under the name Meliphar-
~~Potius~~, he was P. of St. Louis.

Sebastian Bado has accused this author of
having been accessory to the falsification
of some letters from Gatticus the Kings physe-
cian & applies the epithets to thepestes, suppositi-
tias, saltem apocrypas to the correspondence
upon the testimony of some cases.

The "Anastasio Corticis Peruviani" con-
tains some extracts of the letter of Don
Joseph Villarbel which are interesting
and likewise the from the Cardinal de
Lugo from which we learn that another
source of opposition arose in the clearness
of the price which lead to its adulteration.
As was the case with other precious medi-
cines.

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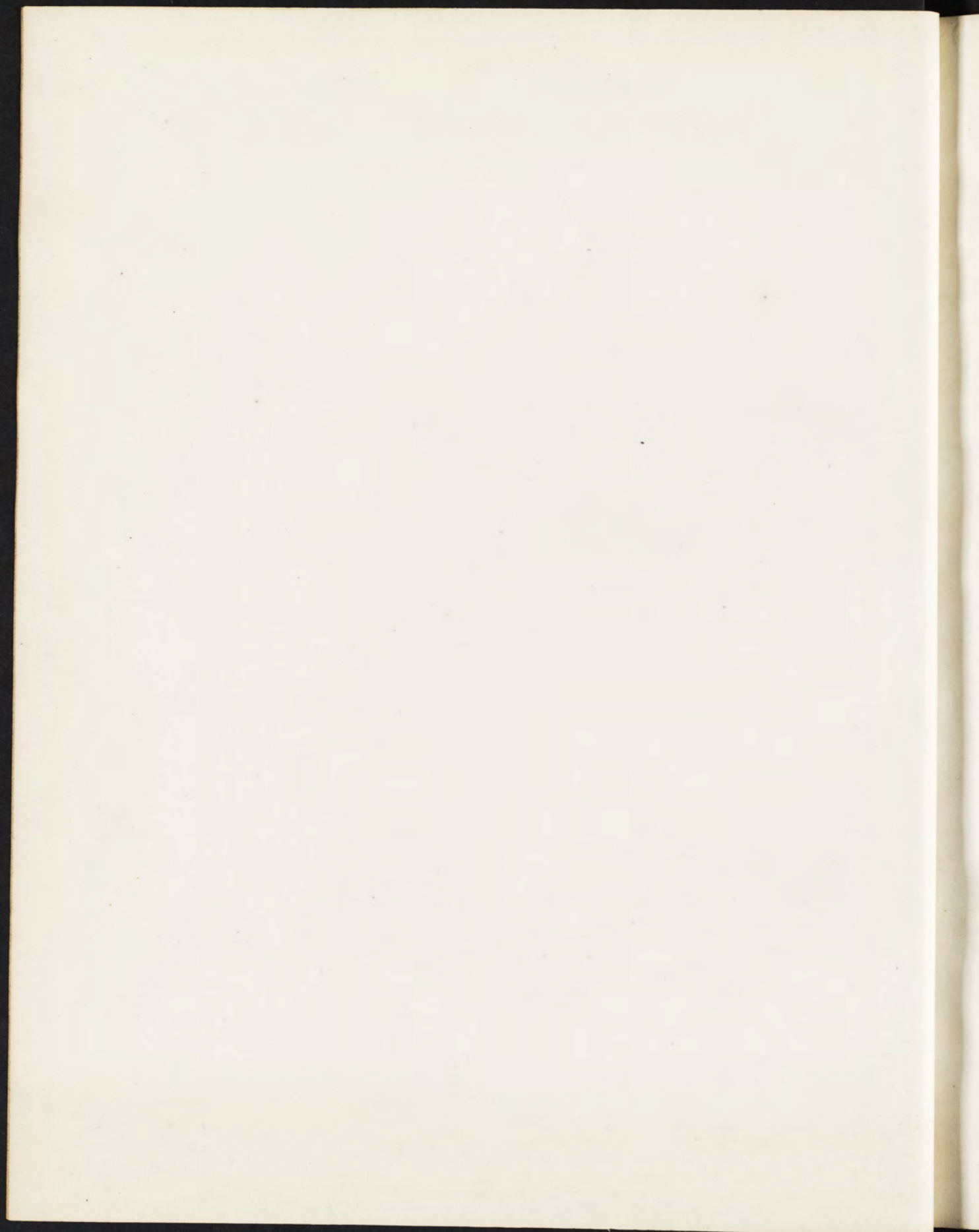
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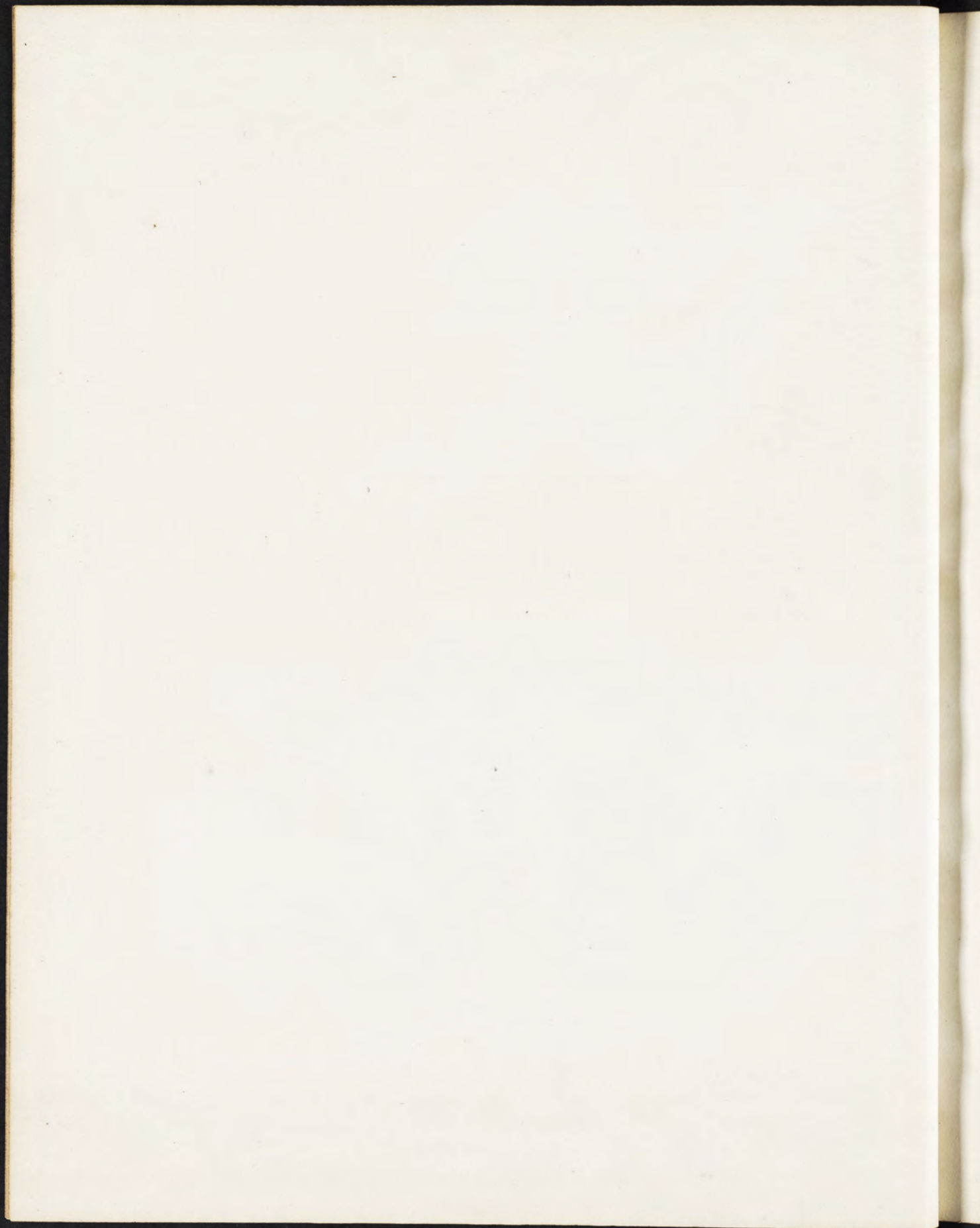


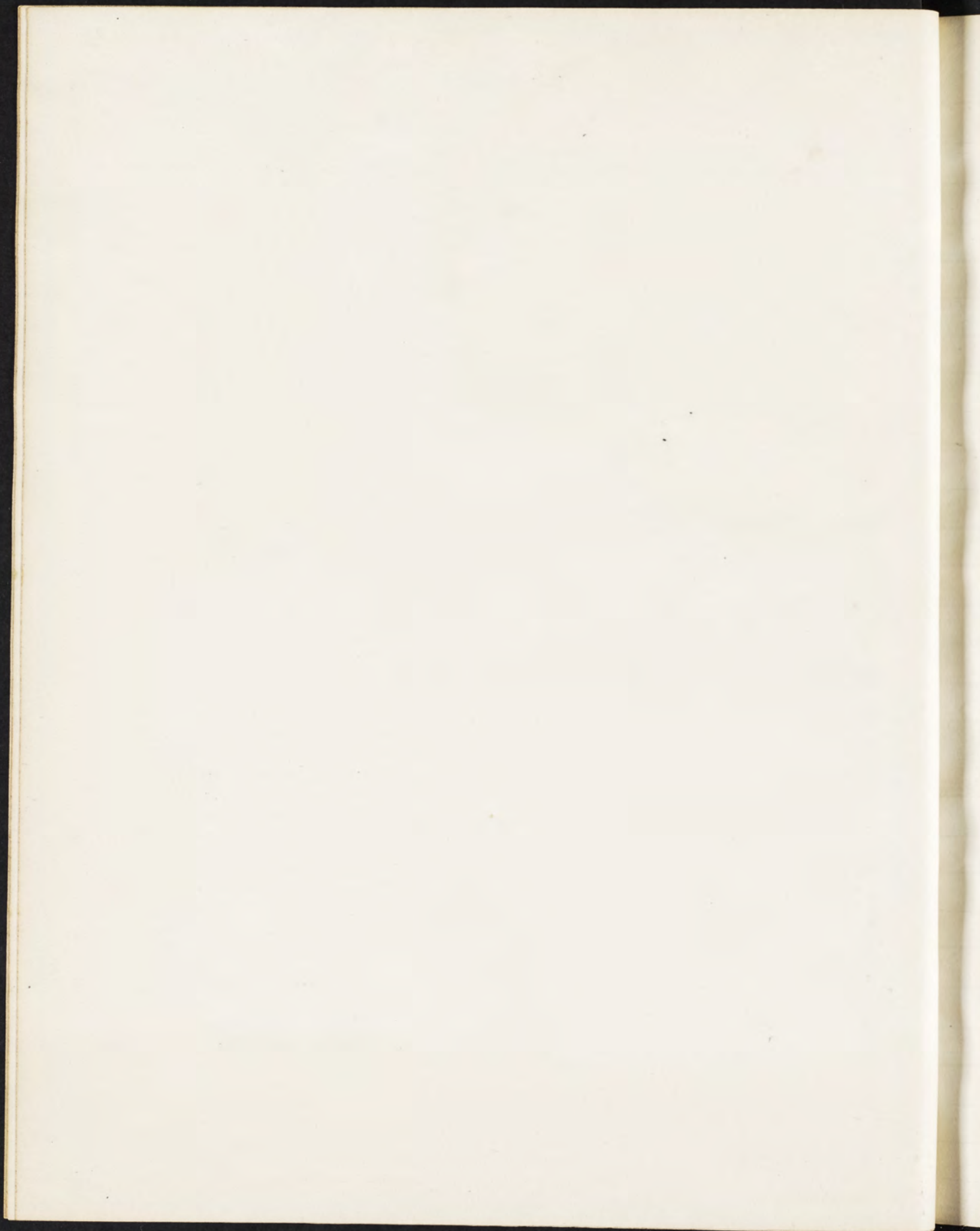
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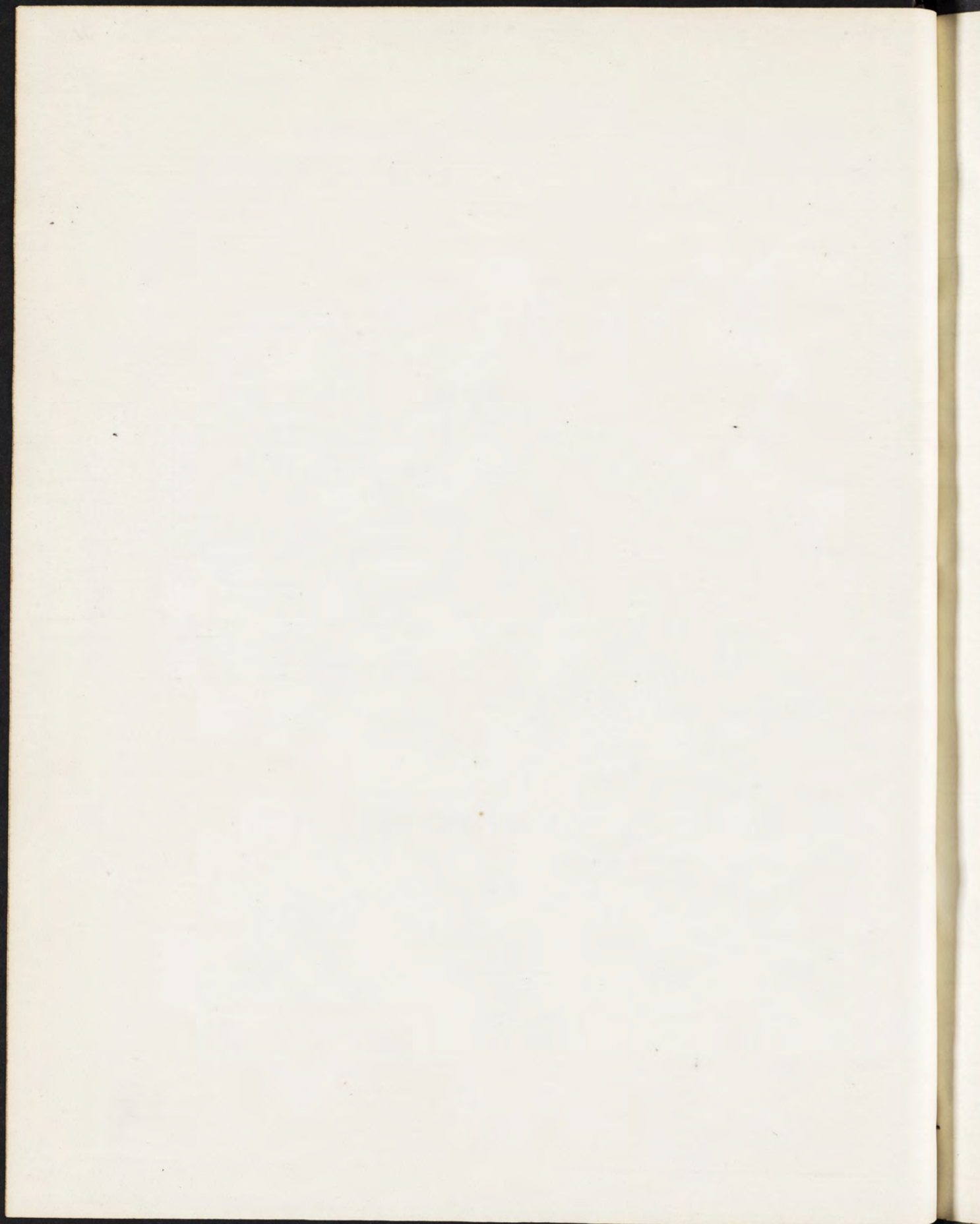
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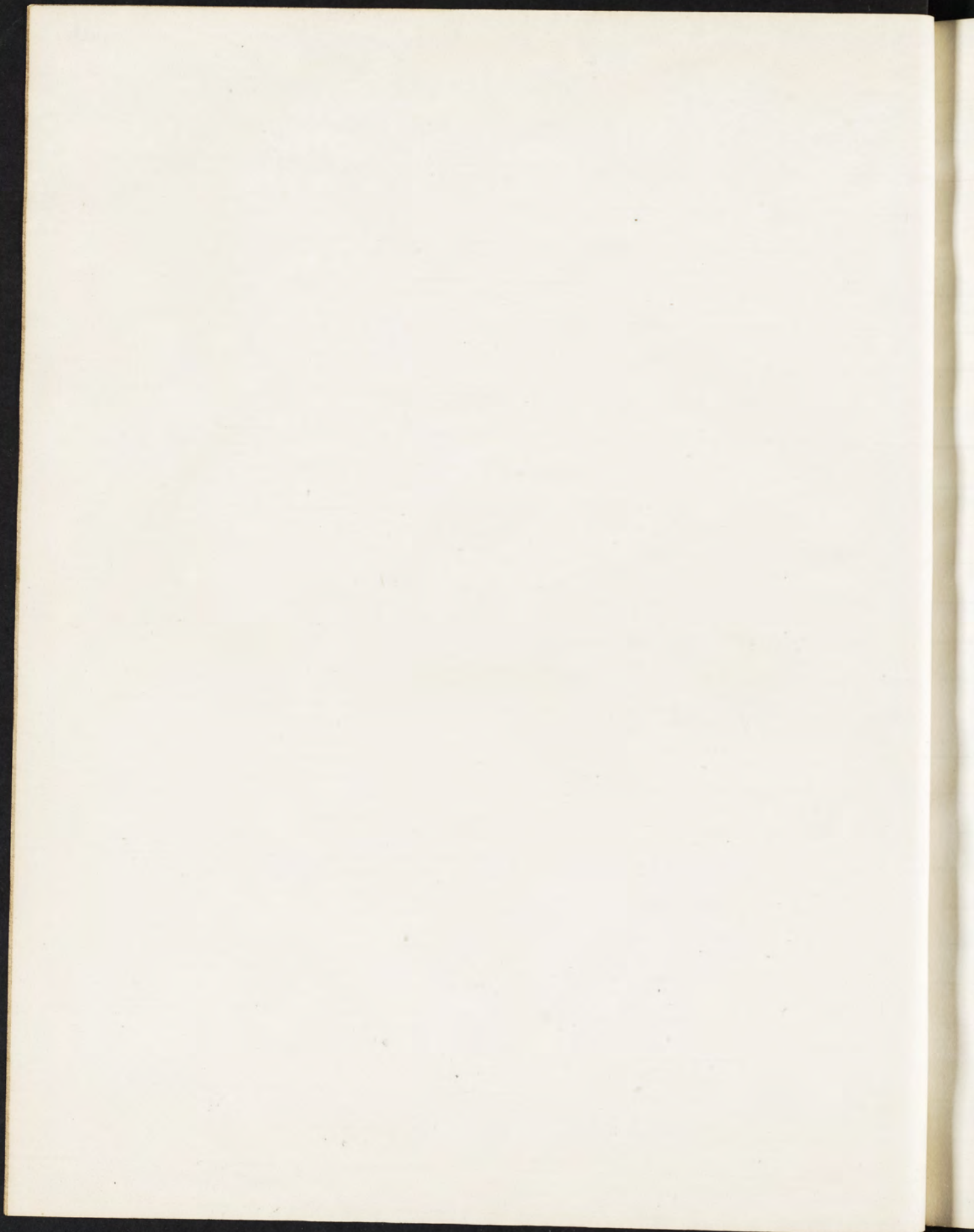




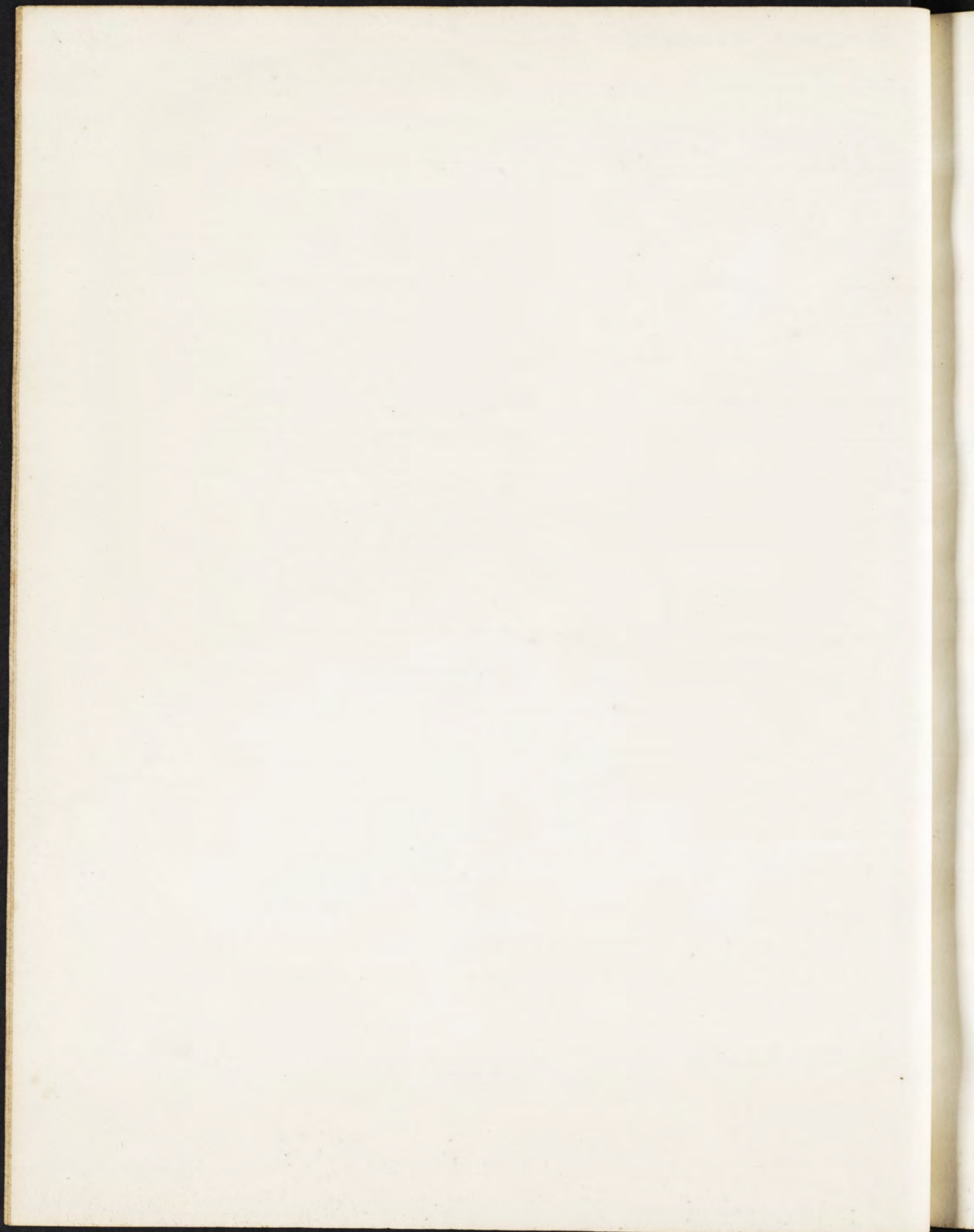




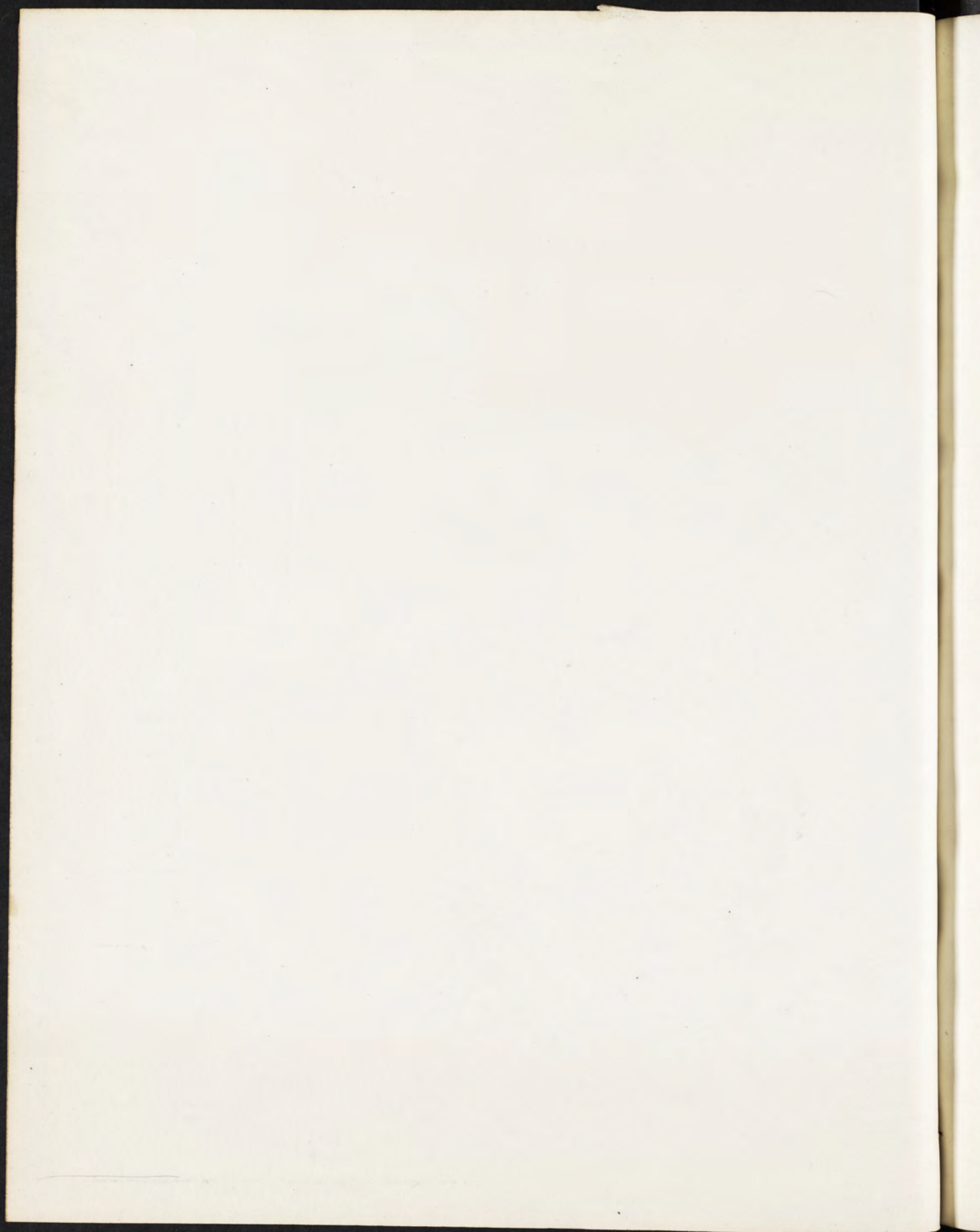


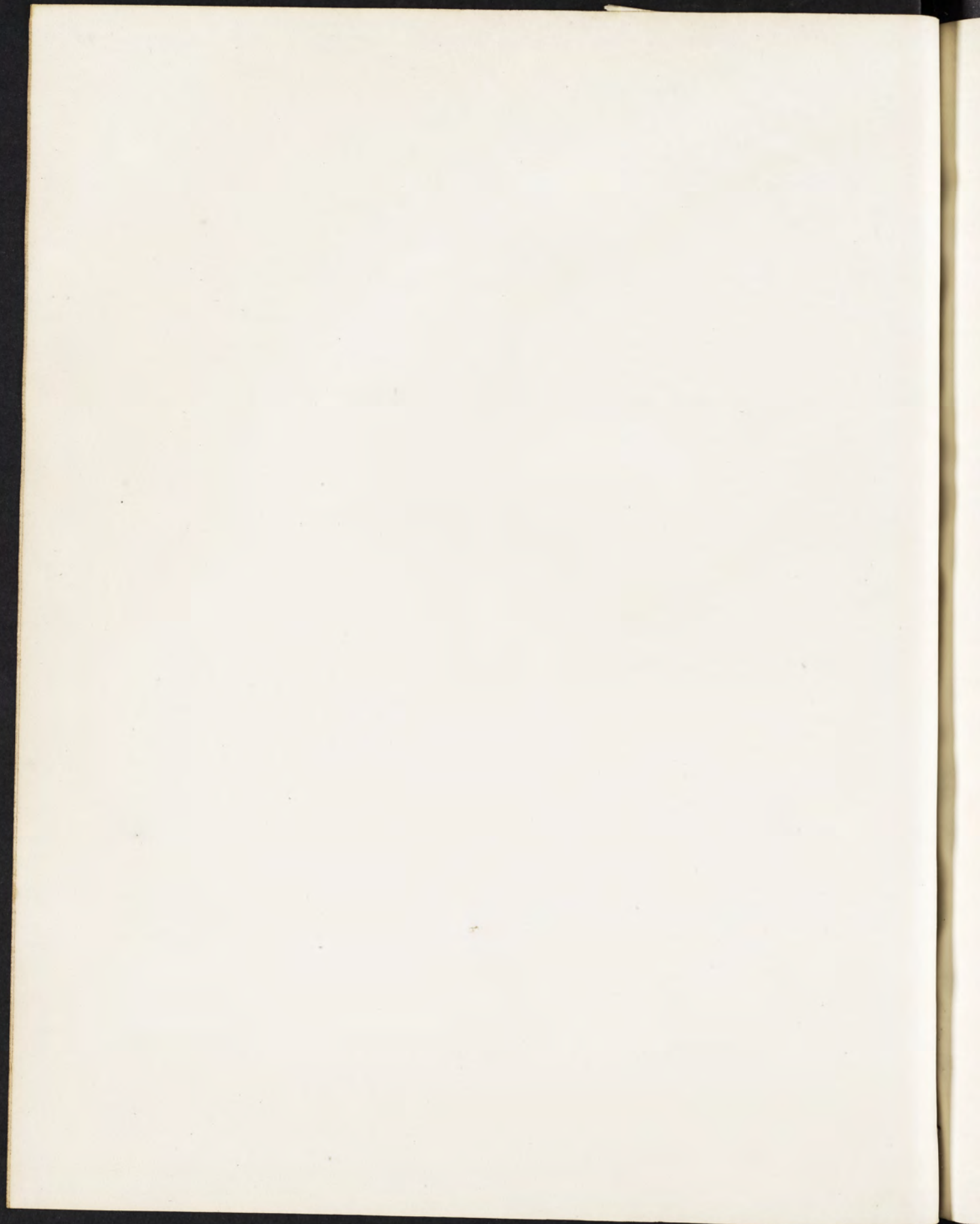


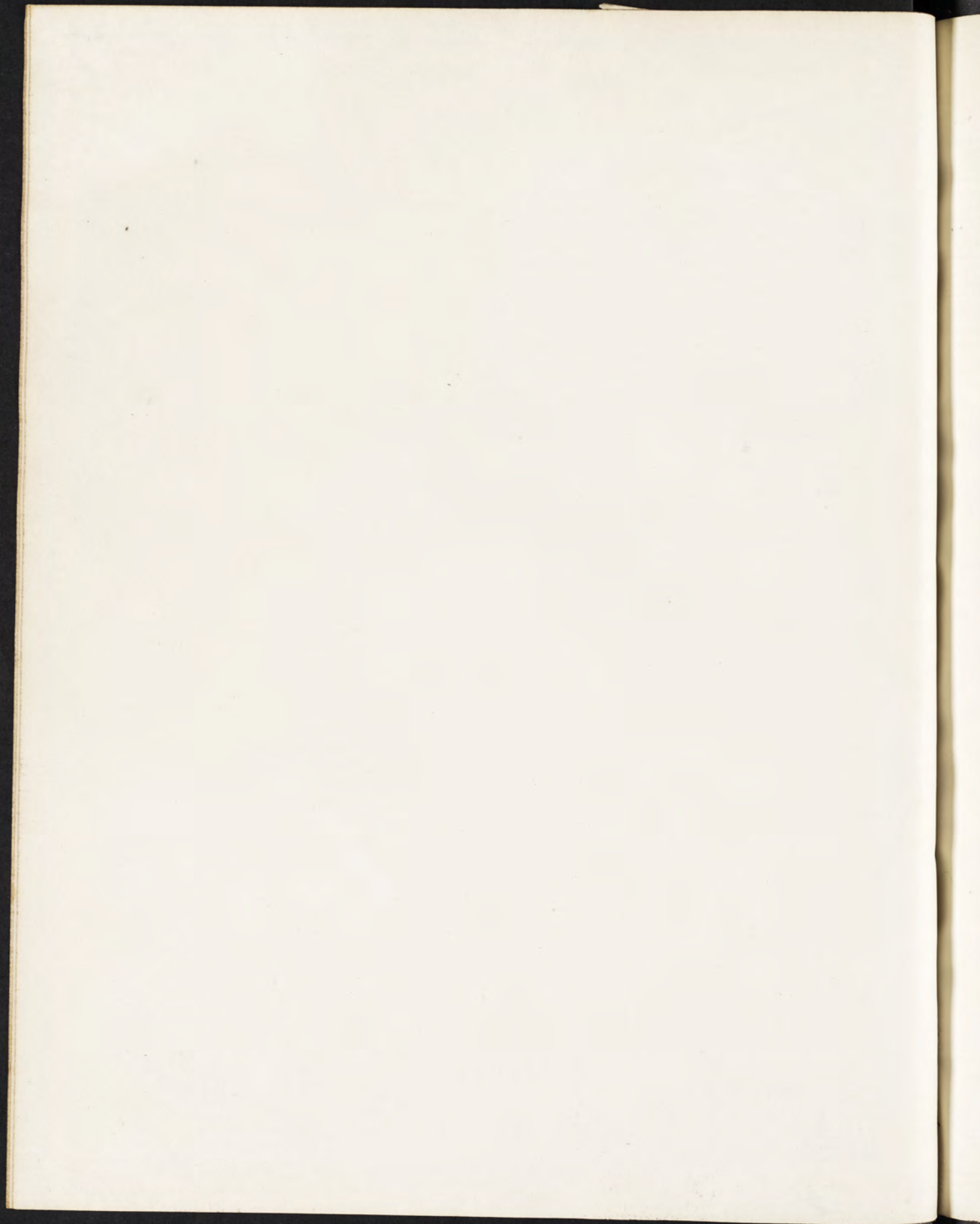




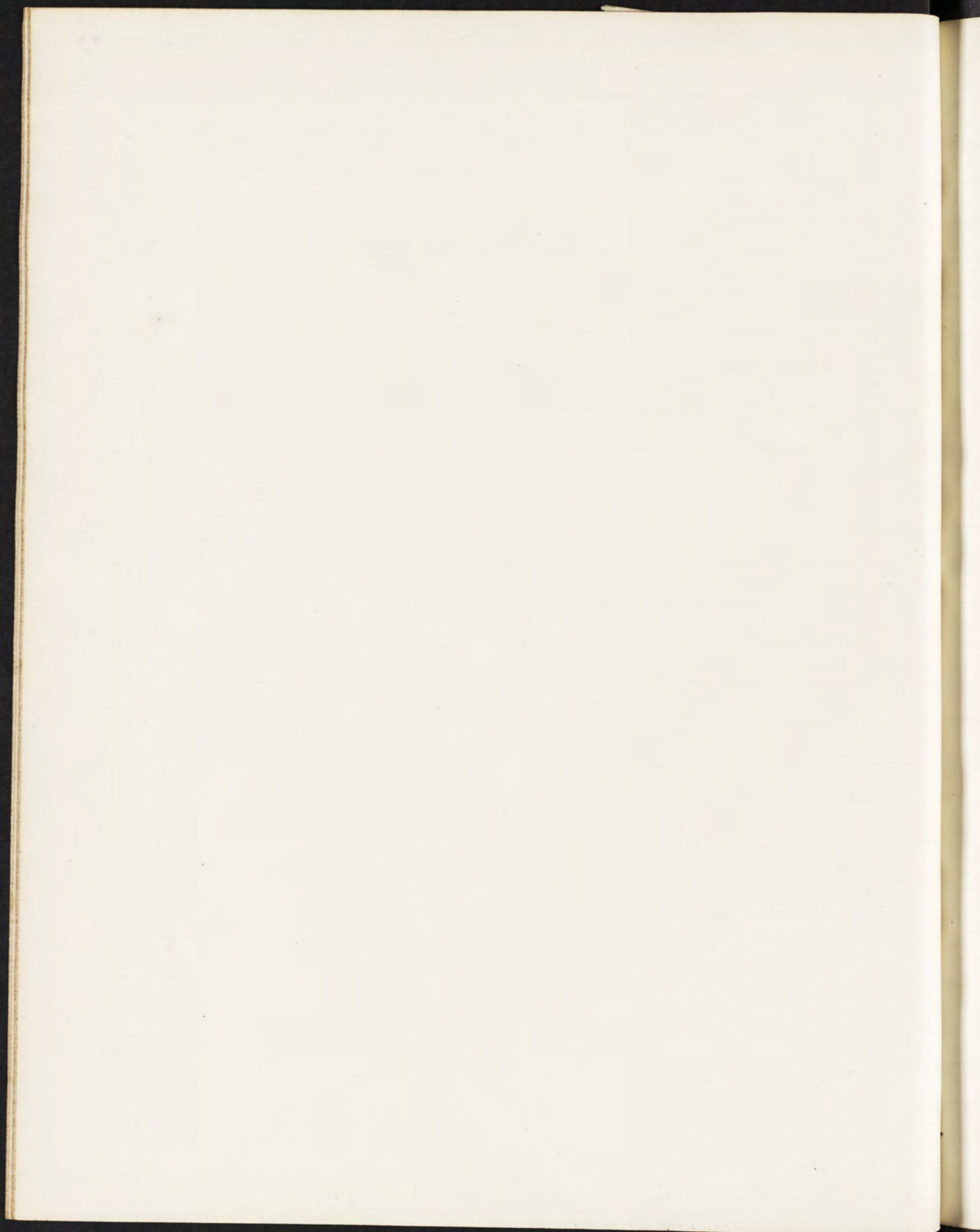


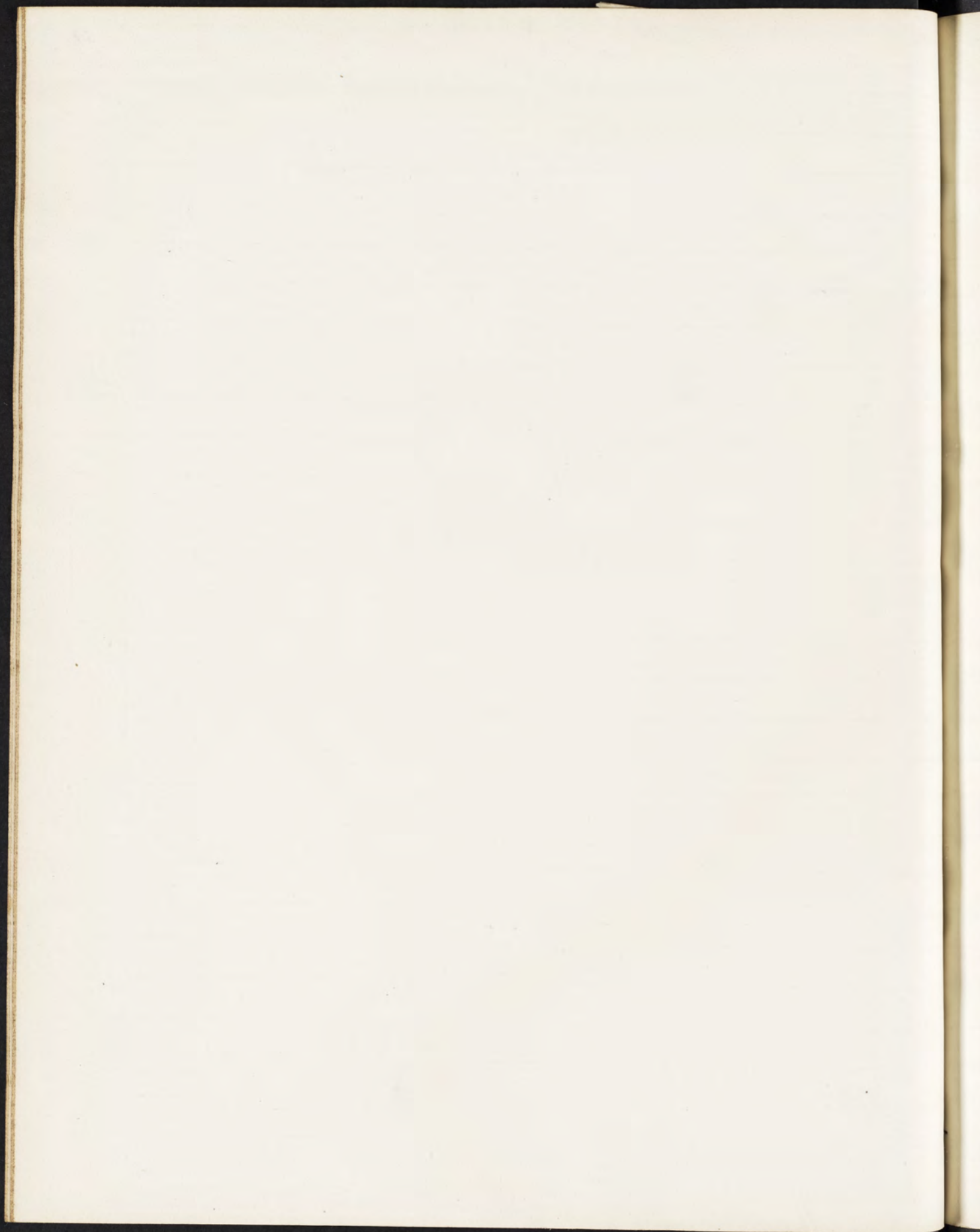




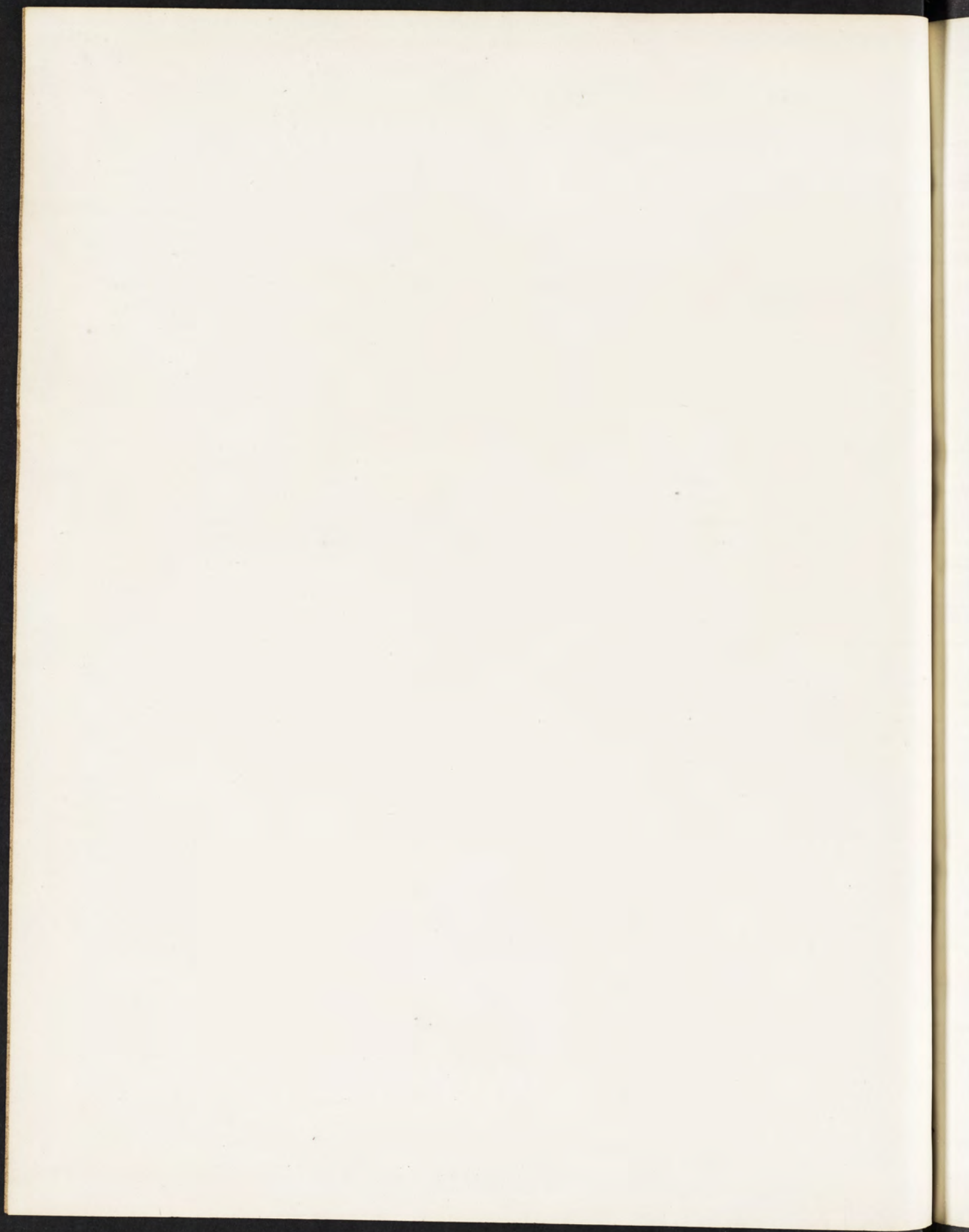










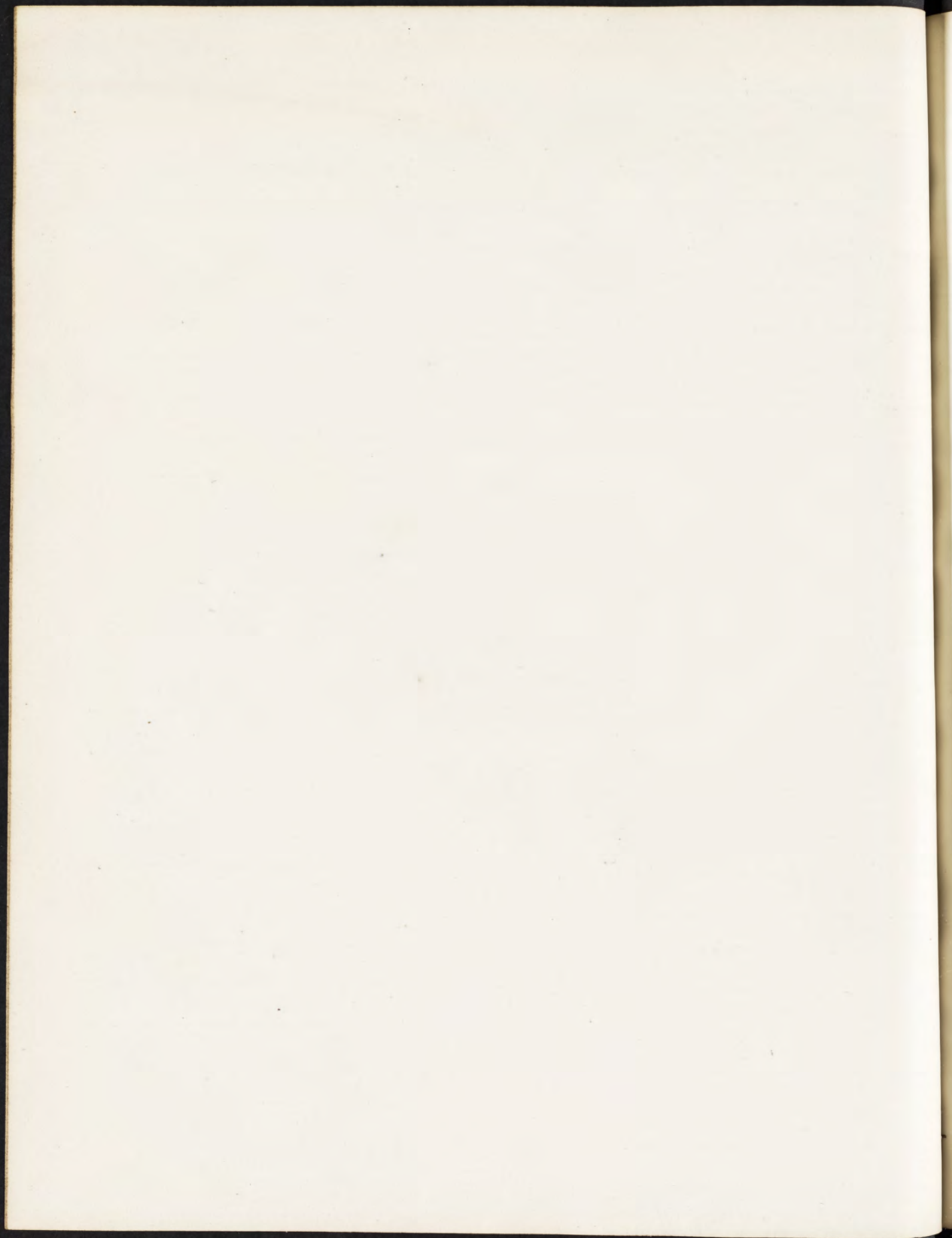




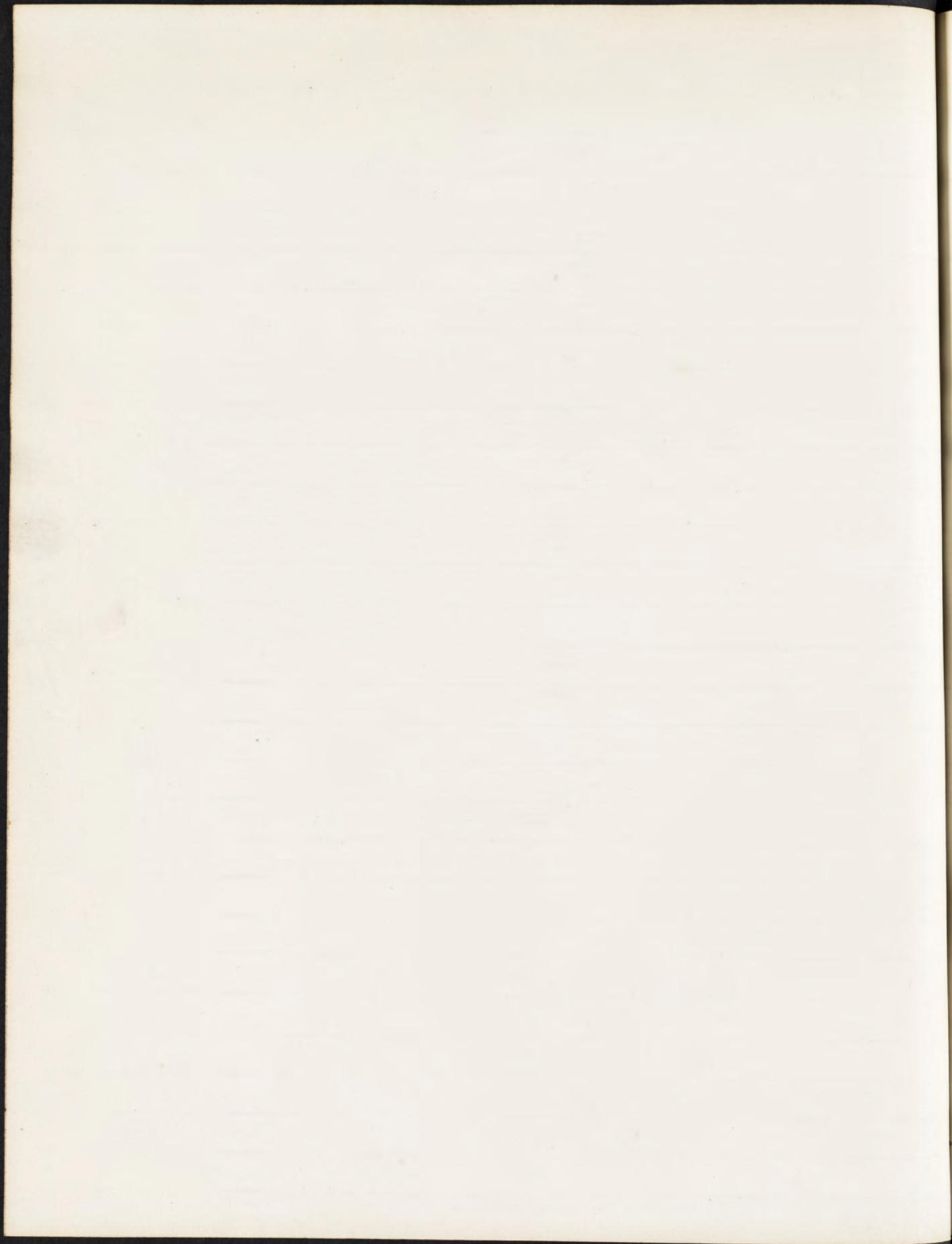


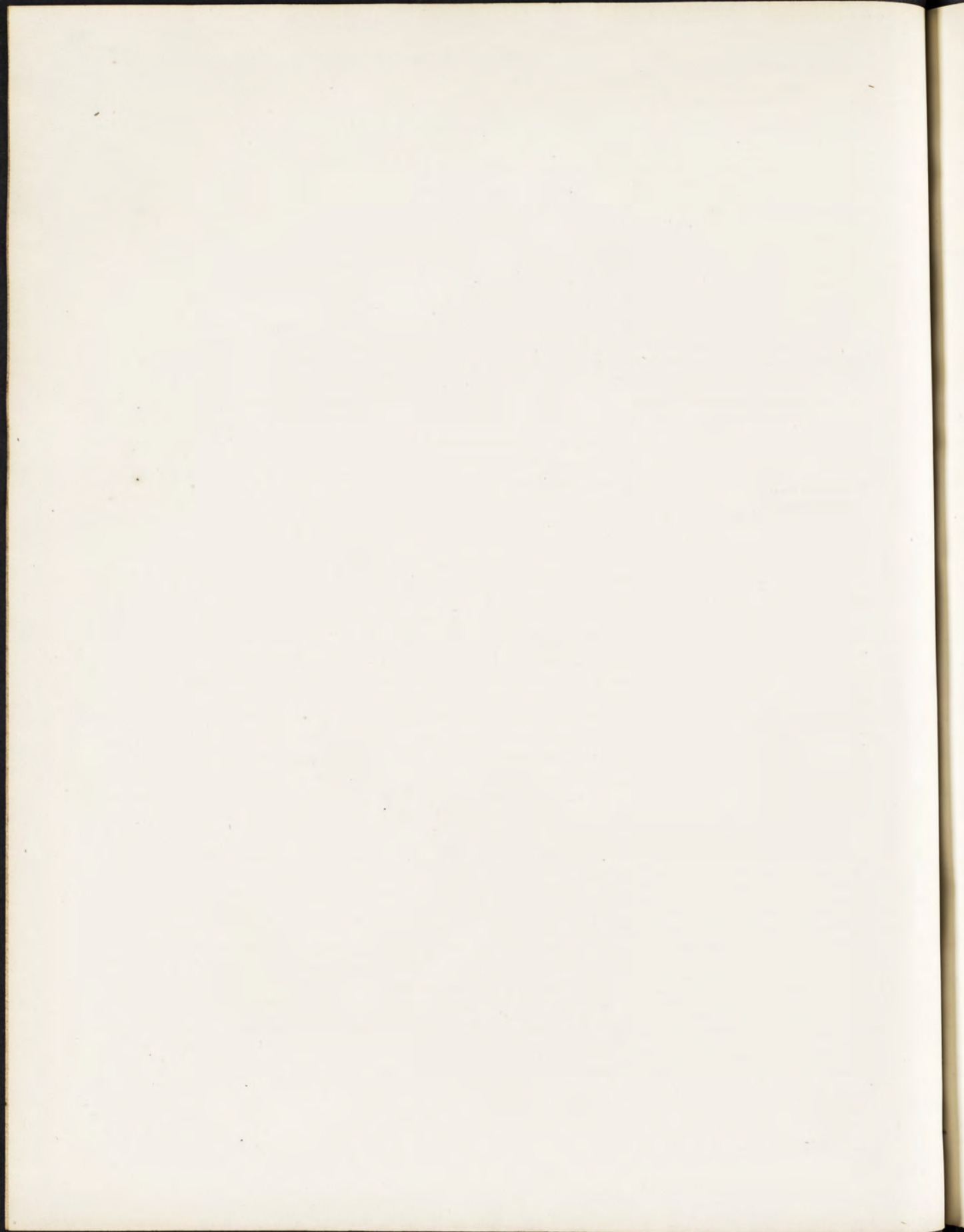




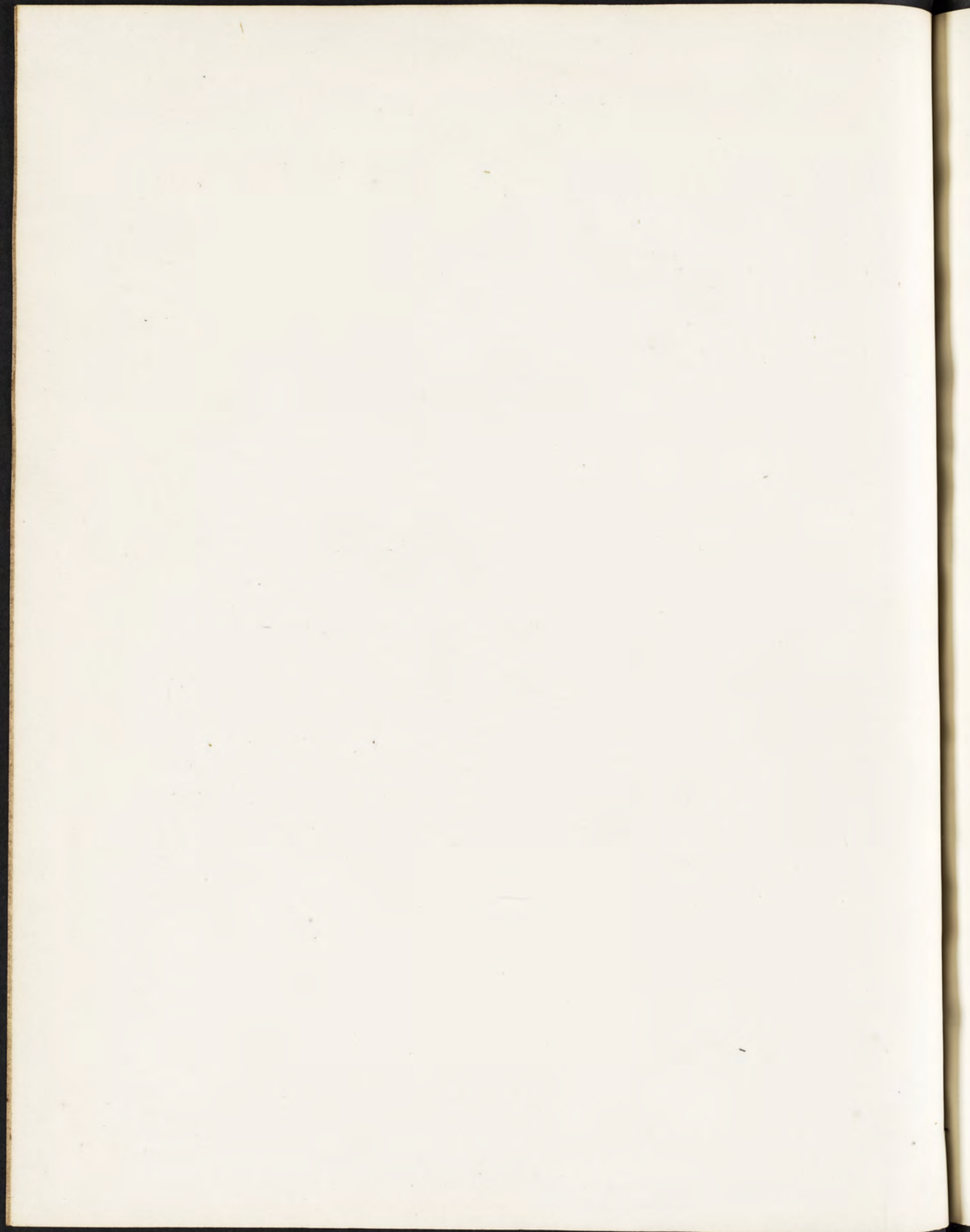


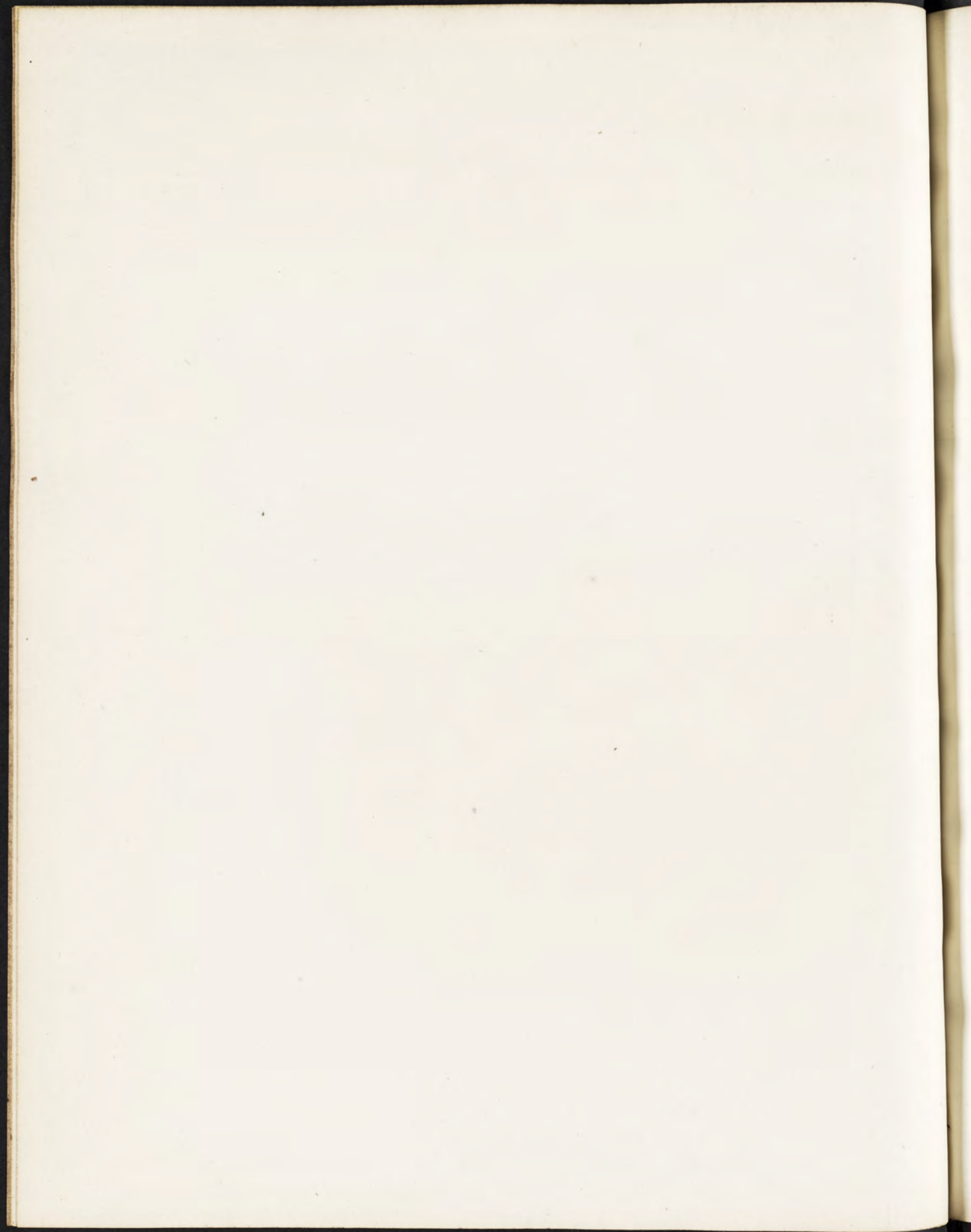


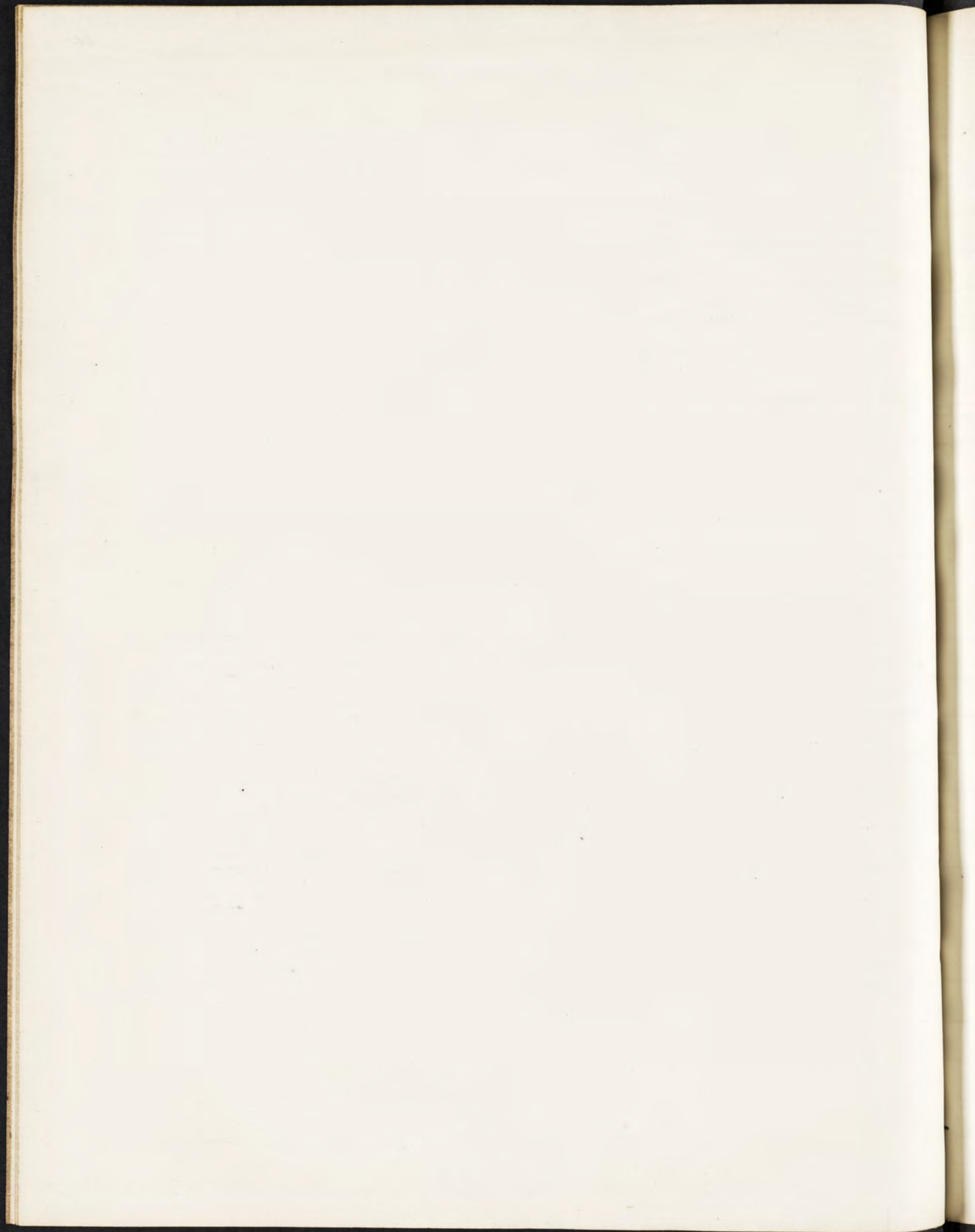


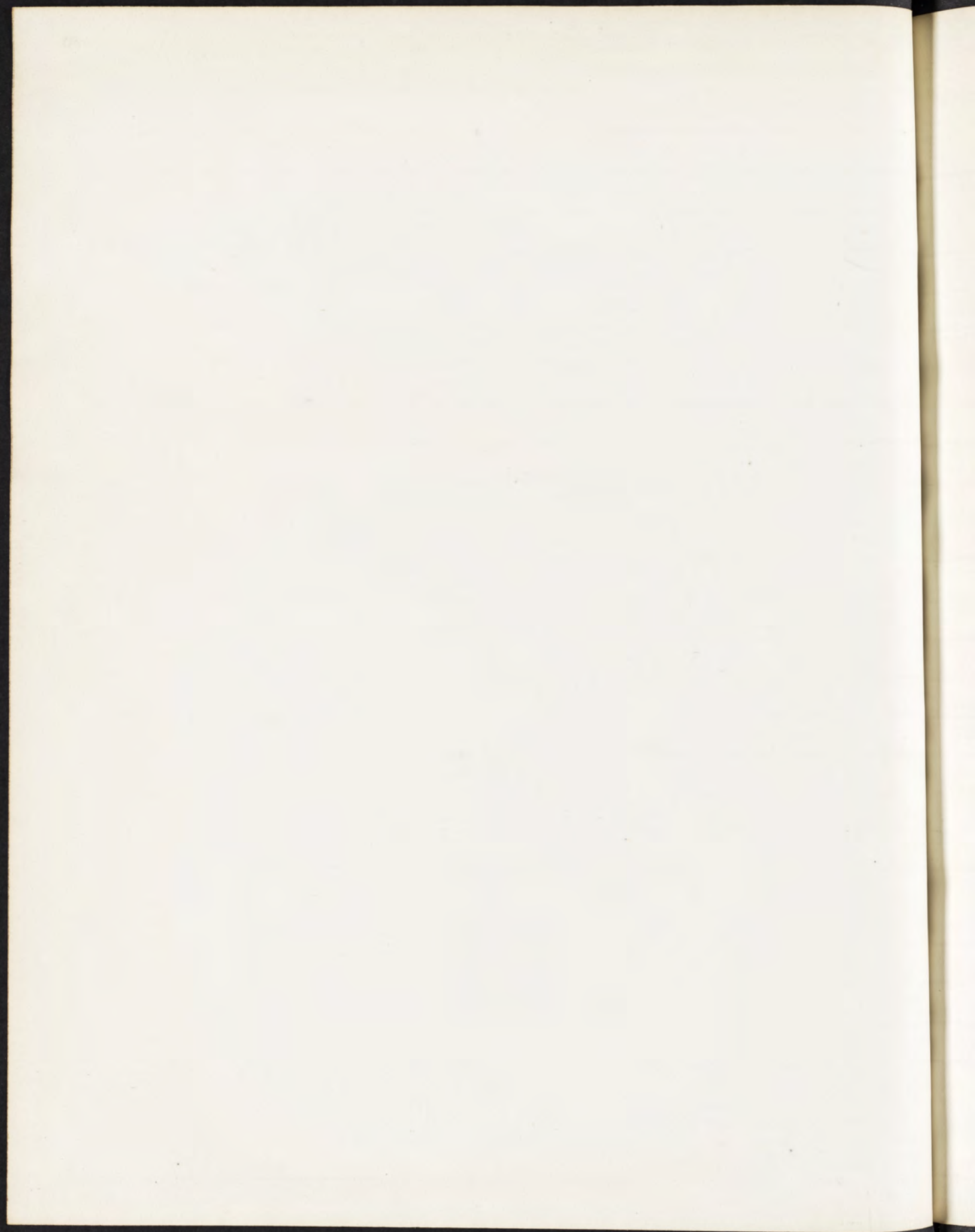






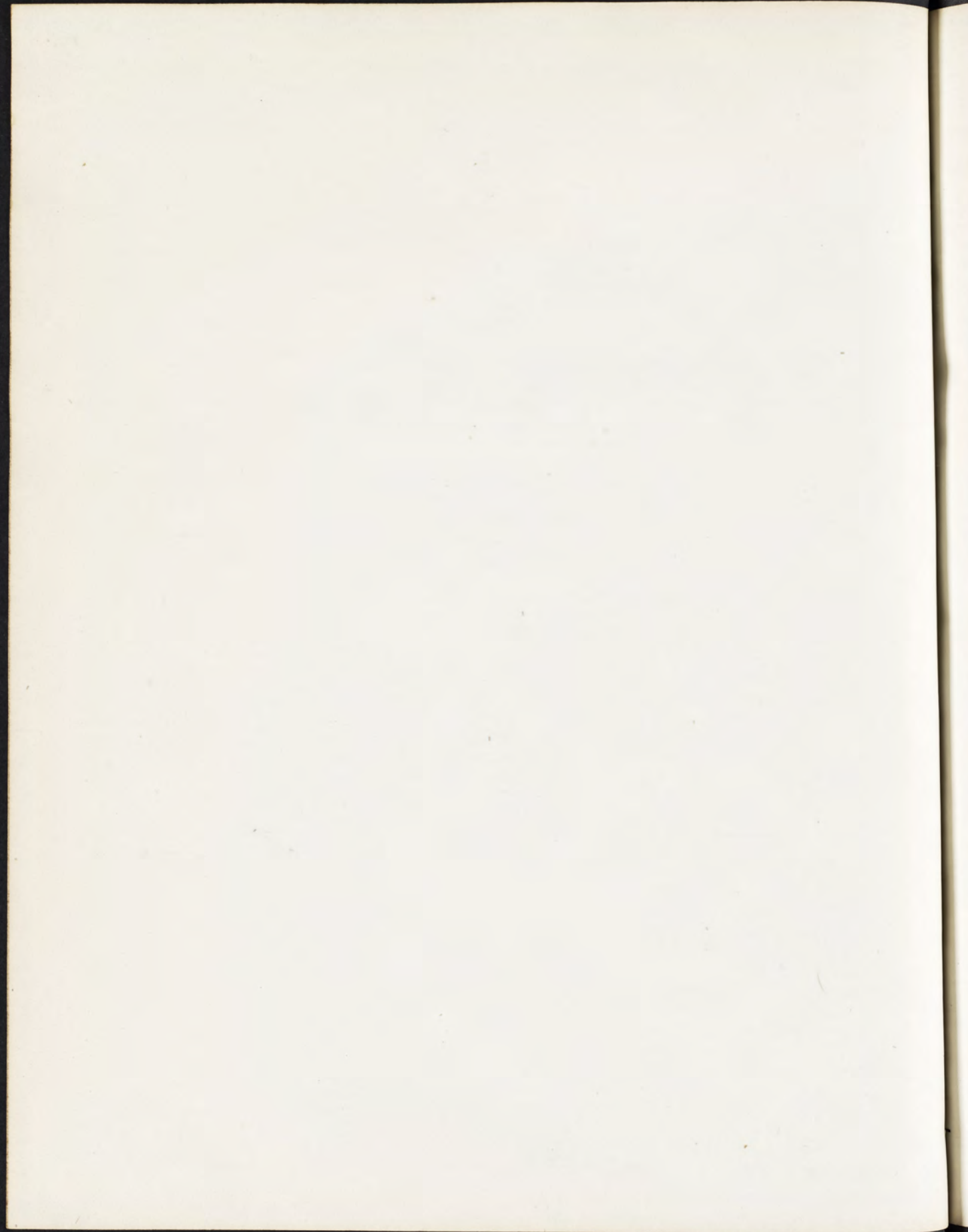








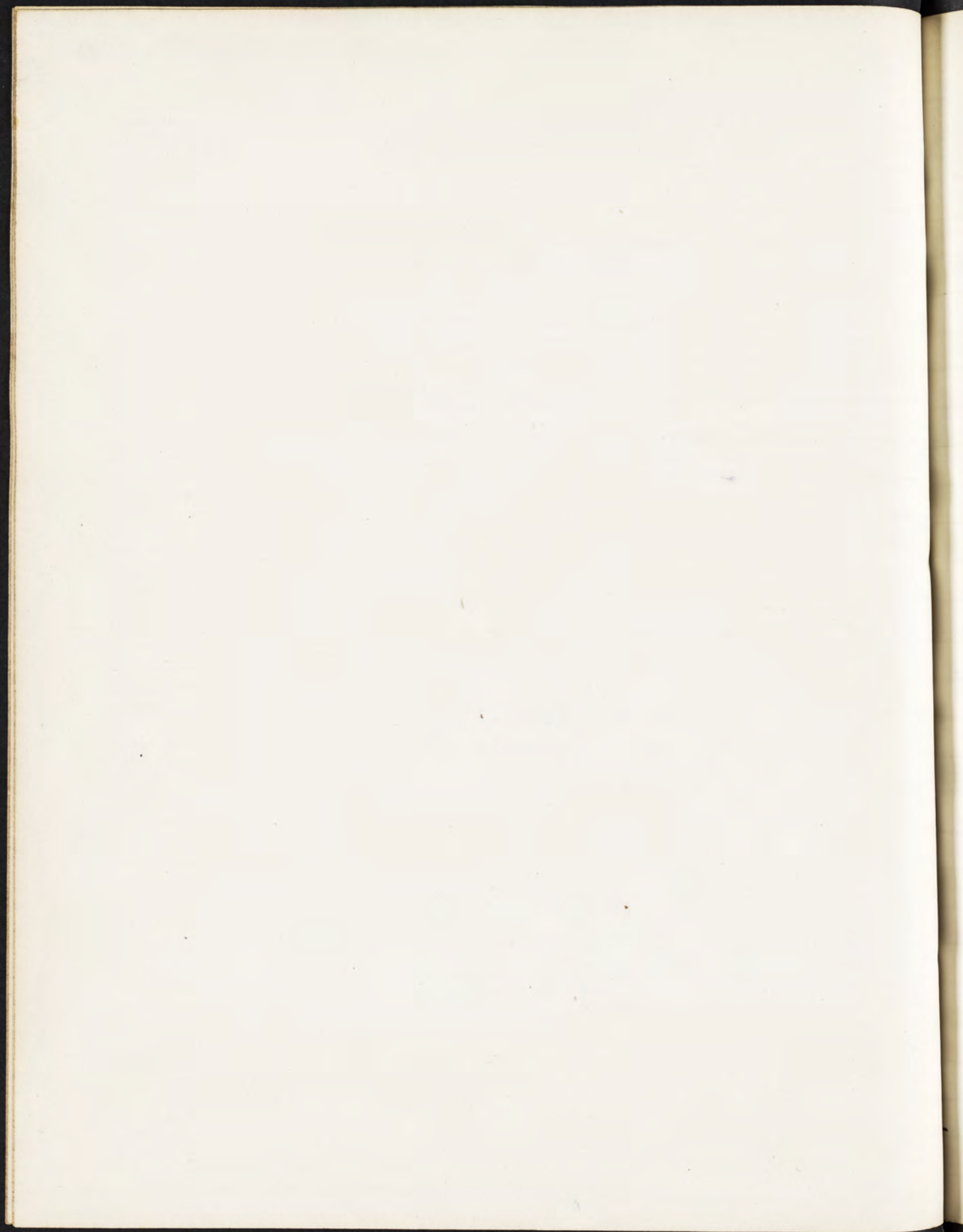


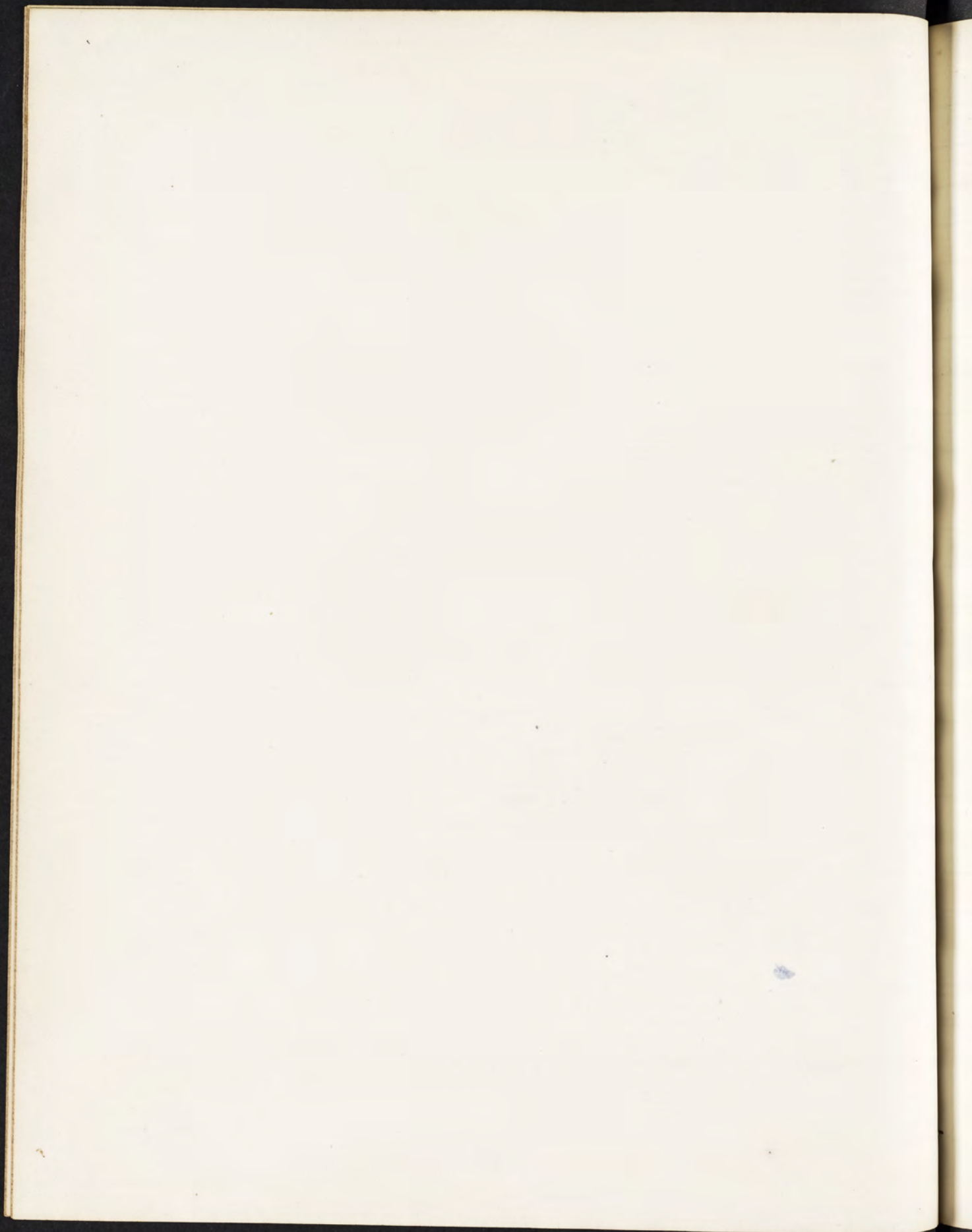


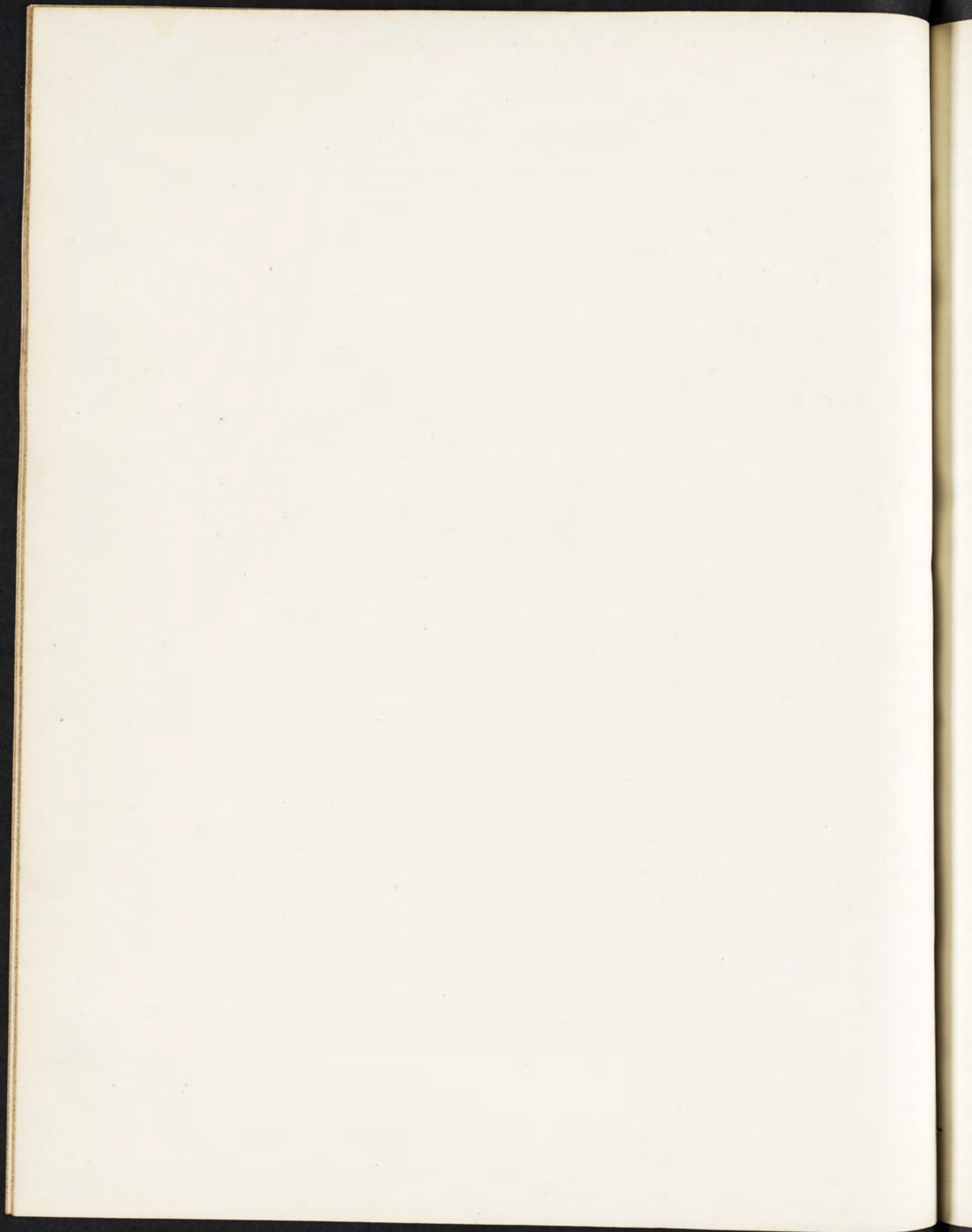


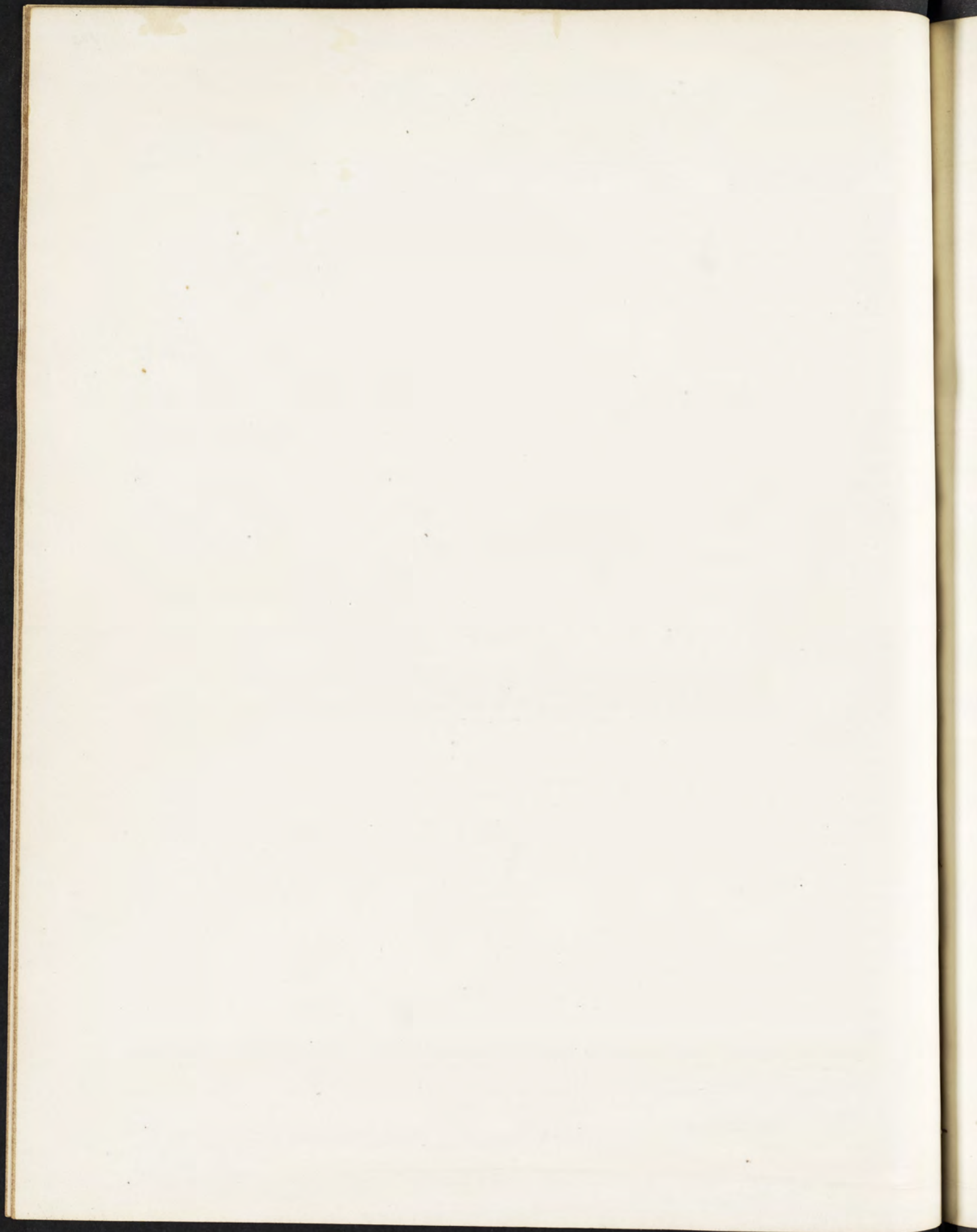




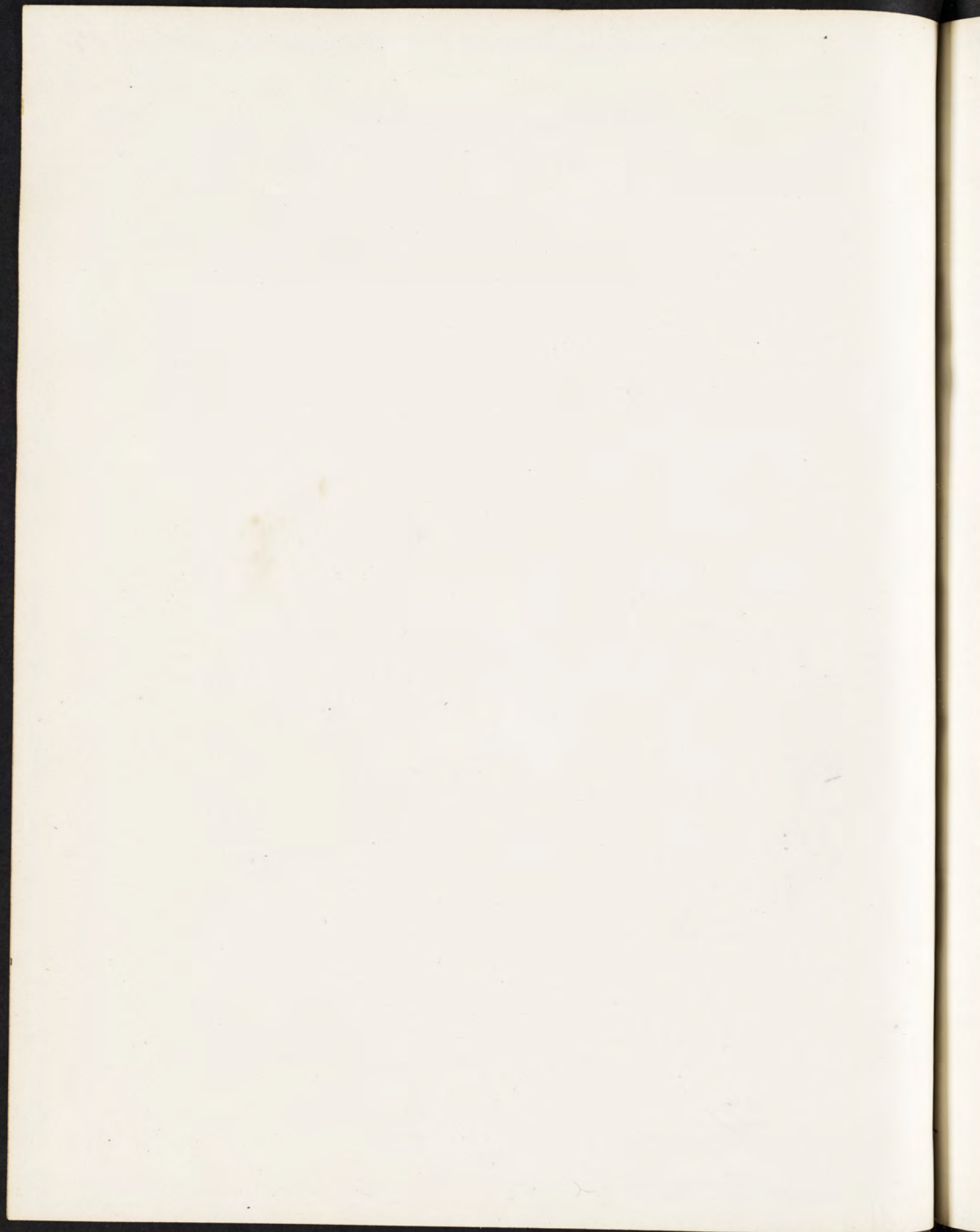














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Leucorrhoea

Mr. Emery remarks that as this is a very common affection it ought to be well known. This is not however the case.

It depends upon a variety of causes, the most common, the excitation previous to menstruation, vaginal & uterine catarrhs dependent on inflammation, displacements & the presence of foreign bodies.

"Among the causes which provoke abundant & passing ^{discharge} it is necessary to point out the inflammatory swelling of the womb, which occurs principally to women who are copiously regular. The discharge occurs towards the middle of the interval which is between the periods; it is remarkable from the escape of an almost transparent serosity, sometimes a little coloured by blood, thrown out by a strong contraction of the uterus & sufficiently abundant in some cases to cause females to wash."

When the uterus is examined, it is found to be voluminous, weighty, the lips of neck warm, lightly tender. The motions communicated to the organ are painful; the speculum teaches nothing, for it is rare that the mucous membrane of the neck participates in the diseased condition, two or three times I have found a little redness upon the lips, but never ulceration."

According to Dr. Emery this disease differs from others in the treatment it demands. It ought to be antiphlogistic; leeches to arms, baths, injections cold, diet & repose.

The syphalitis infecting by inflammation of the vagina
gives rise to leucorrhoea.

"But the disease of which I am about to speak, is cer-
tainly the most frequent cause of the profuse & re-
bellious discharges which harass females. It consists
of a peculiar affection of the neck, which has often been
confounded with uterine cancer & to which a number
of times has been treated with great energy.

During the fifteen years that M Enay has devoted him-
self to diseases of the uterus, it frequently presented
itself to his observation & for the last four years, he
has exhibited it to a great number of physicians &
students at the St Louis. The following are the Symptoms.

" Lips of the uterus of a rose colour more or less deep,
presenting ulcerations which occupy a part of the lips
or cover them entirely, according to the duration of the
disease; the red coloration vividly contrasts with
the whitish gray, which colours the surrounding parts.
generally the diseased points are covered with small
red vegetations which by the least touch are made
to bleed. I have observed six or seven times that the
lips were divided by two wounds, the fleshy eminences
are sometimes two or three lines in relief & have between
them fissures which must not be confounded with the
preceding alteration. The disease can be restricted to a
single redness; then the epithelium is not removed
& always in this case, the disease is at its com-
mencement & upon looking attentively, there will be per-
ceived small granulations, which roughen it."

"When this lesion is recent, it affects but a small portion of one or the other lip of the neck, but when it has continued many months or many years, then the two lips are not only ~~involved~~ ^{involved}, but their ~~substance~~ ^{internal surface} is eaten into, & the disease is extended to the cavity of the womb. This lesion must not be confounded with a syphilitic one. Often in fact the neck of the uterus is the seat of syphilitic vegetation, but they present a more or less decided resistance; they are not surrounded with intense redness, on the contrary the points upon which they are planted preserve their natural colour; & they may be touched without being made to bleed."

The parts which are the seat of the ulcerations, in the larger number of cases present an augmentation of volume. Sometimes indeed the ~~anterior~~ ^{anterior} lip is hypertrophied, at others the posterior; the swelling can also involve the whole circumference of the neck, this condition especially occurs in women who have not had children. The most frequently, hypertrophy exists upon the anterior lip, when both are in this condition a space is left between them capable of containing the first phalanx of the index finger. It is then rare that the affection does not extend into the cavity of the uterus. The neck sometimes takes an enormous volume & the sore which covers its whole surface, is at least two inches to two & a half in diameter. A remarkable circumstance, is the aspect which the part presents near the disease, nothing is exhibited in it announcing

dangerous proximity, it is in the most natural condition; thus are even seen healthy portions interposed between those which are diseased & which contrast in a marked way with their pale appearance alongside the intense red of the others. I have often seen the ulcerations covered with a sticky secretion, of a yellowish gray aspect, and presenting all the appearance of a wound attacked with Hospital gangrene.

This disease differs from Syphilitic & cancerous ulceration. The affection is almost always attended with prolap-
sus uteri, retroversion &c. It is then not easy to bring the neck into the axis of the speculum. If the uterus be not greatly enlarged, it can be easily enough displaced or moved.

It is not before being worn out by the symptoms which accompany this disease, that females apply for relief. When they present themselves for examination, they have a discharge which dates at least six months back, ten perhaps or further, at first white & little abundant. It has successively changed in colour & passed from white to yellow & to green & sometimes has been mixed with a little blood. The odour has changed in character; it is more penetrating but never fetid like the issue of cancer; finally it terminates by becoming so abundant, that it forces them to protect themselves as in menstruation. The pain in the loins which in the commencement were trans-
ient, have also followed the same phases in their

increase & have become permanent, pains are developed in the groin & are extended to the anterior surface of the thighs, there is observed also an other pain which appears to ascend from the pubis to the umbilicus. The locomotive capability terminates by becoming difficult & the patient, to whom the conjugate act is painful, under goes when she sits down suddenly a sense of pain in parts where previously there was one of weight. The general health which in the first instance had been but slightly altered, ~~was~~ ^{is} not long in suffering violent attacks, digestion becomes slow & painful, there ~~are~~ ^{are} frequent nagging sensations of the stomach & the tongue which is red and pointed at the extremity, is also covered with a yellowish white layer; the appetite is lost & at times bizarre & capricious. For a persistent constipation from time to time succeeds a passing looseness." It is not rare to see this affection treated by sanguine evacuation, repeated to the great detriment of the patients, who are much debilitated by this inconsiderate medication. It is necessary to say that treatment by evacuations or tonics taken internally does not succeed any better - that the local treatment is the only one attended with success. As the mind is involved, the nights are disturbed - it is not rare to meet with hallucinations & the desire to commit suicide. Although for the most part this state is exempt from fever, there comes on profound emaciation. Women when they arrive at this point regard their death as certain, they then apply for advice & easily con-

sent to every thing proposed to cure them.

Two years have hardly passed by since these alterations was regarded as true cancer, & consequently as incurable; thus it has happened that their treatment has been undertaken by bold men who have not shrunk from the idea of practising bloody operations, & we have seen or read of in our periodicals the description of a great number of operations practised upon the the womb, either for the removal of the neck or the entire uterus. If I have well observed I declare I have done so with great care, such operations ought to be discontinued, if for true cancer they are useless, as the disease returns more terribly when the resection of the neck is practised. All the world knows that amputation of the uterus is disastrous. I don't speak from hear say, or from the experience of others, for I have collected six observations of similar returns in patients operated upon in different hospitals of Paris - & I have the reports of the Autopsy, which has always been made by me or before my eyes. I am convinced that the worst part of the success obtained by resection has been upon patients who were suffering from the affection just described; but if the disease is not a cancer, I aver that the operation is not necessary but it is wanton & cruel, for the affection is curable without it. Within the last two years I have seen a great number of women attacked with this affection & I have treated four hundred without losing a single one.

this practice & these results are not mine alone, Mr. H. Fleury de Chégoin, Rivin Muller, Denis & have arrived at like results & one of them says with just reason that it has operated an entire revolution in the treatment of the neck of the uterus, we have daily come to regard this disease as of little consequence when properly treated, with respect to myself I have not seen it terminate in death when ^{occurring} ~~located~~ alone & I have rarely had occasion to make the autopsy of women attacked with like lesions, I believe that this state of the neck is not ^{of itself} ~~in itself~~ & it rarely passes to the cancerous state, I will not terminate this article without rendering to my honourable colleague M. Lisfranc all the justice he merits, It is to him that we owe the first exact ideas upon the nature & treatment of the affections of the neck of the uterus, its first pointed out this question. ^{Reflexion} ~~Revue~~ general Therapeut. 9^e 47-

The causes of this affection are sufficiently obscure, for they coexist most frequently with displacement & hypertrophy of the lips & it is always difficult to say if it has been the first cause of swelling & consequently of prolapsus, for I am of opinion with Lisfranc that prolapsus is due to swelling or augmentation of volume in the organ at some point, or if it be the consequence of the chronic phlegmasia which has been caused by the diseased development of one or the other lip, In nearly all the cases which have fallen under my observation, the disease dated from a labour more or less remote, whilst in some late cases had been laborious.

I have observed in many women that the abuse of coitus was a determinate cause, but I do not believe that syphilis can be counted among those which favour its development. If it be admitted that the ulceration never precedes the displacement, we may conceive how unusual fistula can produce it by producing a perpetual irritation of the neck, but I must say that I have met with it in young women who have had no displacement & that I have seen it in young girls who have had little or no connexion with men & in these latter cases it presents absolutely the same character as that observed in other subjects.

Constipation has many times appeared not to be a stranger to its production. We may conceive in fact that the existence of hard matter in the large intestine produces upon the neck a fistula which can irritate it, especially when there is displacement, we may equally conceive that expulsive efforts, by compressing parts already irritated & still further augmenting the prolapsus increase the disease or cause it. Besides these causes there exists a general disposition which contributes also to produce it. However this may be when it exists, it announces itself by the symptoms which I have described & certainly of its existence is determined by the speculum; the touch is an unfaithful means, as a healthy structure may seem to exist when the disease has made much progress. This I have often verified & it should be understood

Treatment. Baths for two or three days - then I apply the speculum. When the ulceration is extended, the vegetation large & sanguinolent, I touch it in all its extent with acid Nitrate of Mercury. This cauterization which only lasts a few seconds & is absolutely without pain in nearly all cases, being finished, I make an injection of cold water to protect the surrounding parts, withdraw the speculum & have the patient bathed. I afterwards direct the use of injections three times daily - made of a strong decoction of marsh-Mallow root, poppy head & herbane. At the end of five or six days, I re-perform the same operation, but more delicately & apply the caustic to the parts which are salient and bloody. Often after four or five applications, cicatrization takes place, the salient parts are effaced and disappear; at other times on the contrary I am obliged to repeat the cauterization eight ten or twelve times.

When there are large ulcerated surfaces - the disease is of long duration, the first cauterization is followed for some hours with pain in the kidneys, tension and pain in the hypogastrium, & sometimes a light febrile movement; a bath of many hours very often overcomes this reaction, but when prolonged more than a day, I employ a small bleeding, or 20 leeches above the pubis, which constantly is sufficient to allay it. In the great number of cases of this species which I have had to treat, I have but in 8 of them observed this result, which in no way retarded the cure. After the second or third cauterization, the pains in the loins, habit

ally existing began to disappear, the discharge diminished, the sleep which was troubled became better the appetite revived & it was easy to perceive that the progress was favorable. The aspect of the diseased part underwent a notable change, the vegetations after being smoothed off, by little and little disappear & leave a more ~~white~~ colored spot, cauterization goes on from the circumference to the center. It is sufficient then to favor the cure, to touch the parts still remaining red with a dress of lint dipped in the solution diluted with three or four times its amount of water & to continue the employment of baths & injections, or upon some occasions the cauterization will be favored by dressing the part with colored ointment. In these cases the dressing must be renewed daily, while the cauterization is only practiced every eighth day.

When redness alone exists without ulceration & the epithelium is elevated by small granulations, I restrict myself with very lightly touching the diseased parts with diluted acid nitrate & easily obtain the disappearance of the redness. I have seen in twenty cases of young women this form of affection occupy the whole or lineae, which resembled a cherry tree with tubercles, (aspentes) I have

employed with much success dressings of listerine
 and with a mercurial poultice composed of half an
 ounce of blue ointment with an ounce of cerate.

In spite of the authority of Delmas & Struthers,
 I affirm, that although we meet with ulceration
 of the lips of the neck in prostitutes it has not more
 the syphilitic character than in others. Syphilitic af-
 fections of the neck are dry excoriations, Mucous tu-
 berles (or mucous protuberances) characres which have abso-
 lutely the same aspect as those situated upon the
 external organs, but these are not the ulcerations of
 which we are speaking & it is necessary to be very care-
 ful, when the case is uncomplicated to abstain from
 all antisyphilitic treatment, for its employment in
 these cases may be attended with unfortunate con-
 sequences. The disappearance of bloody vegetations &
 the cicatrization of the ulcer are almost always fol-
 lowed by a notable diminution in the hypertrophy
 of the lips of the neck, it even may happen that in
 consequence of this diminution & of the ^{repose} enjoined
 upon the patient, the uterus remounts & that prolapsus
 in the second degree passes to the first, and after the
 cure, women who could scarcely walk, do so with the
 greatest facility. I have observed very constantly a
 diminution with marked of the os tincas during the
 treatment, but I have not as frequently seen displac-
 ment disappear. One thing worthy of remark is that
 in spite of the persistence of displacement, it is extreme-
 ly rare to see the disease return, which induces us to

believe that neither hypertrophy nor deviations are the absolute cause of ulceration.

I have said that the disease is sometimes seen to penetrate into the cavity of the neck. I was called by my confidant Dr. Barton to a case of this kind in a woman who suffered for a long time and was excessively weakened, cauterization cured her for the last eight ^{years} ~~weeks~~ she has continued well.

When the ulceration is observed between the two lips, it may extend even to the cavity of the uterus. I do not fear in this case to thrust the pencil moistened with caustic between the lips & thus arrest the progress of the disease, or even inject an aqueous solution to which has been added the nitrate in the proportion of 1 to 6 water. It may be understood that the disease exists in the interior of the uterus when there comes from it a whitish or yellowish fluid more or less thick or coagulated, on the contrary when the mucosity which appears at the os tincac is transparent, we may be sure that the disease is confined to the exterior, or that a cure has been effected in the cavity.

The appearance presented by the diseased part may resemble a wound attacked by hospital gangrene, in this case the lesion is always pretty deep; several times it has happened that that

have had recourse to the nitric acid pure to go to the bottom of it. There in a woman ~~residing in~~^{from} the environs of St. Louis, who had the uterine divided into five parts, the intervals of which were filled with red & bloody vegetation which the least touch made bleed, I practised 12 cauterizations in the course of three months. At the end of this time she went out from my wards of the hospital St. Louis perfectly cured, having entered in a state of marasmus, with a disease she had suffered from during two years. A long period passed from the time of her cure, when she presented herself to me so perfect in health that I scarcely knew her. I seized the opportunity of examining her with the speculum & saw with great satisfaction that the uterus was perfectly healthy.

There is a species of vegetation which shows itself principally at the opening of the neck, although bleeding to the touch, it is a little harder than the others. I have used the nitrate with much success in obtaining its resolution. When the local symptoms disappear, at the same time the general symptoms are resolved. Thus the pains in the hips, the groin, the thighs, the discharge cease little by little. Some times the last symptom persists & over its existence becomes phlegmasia of the mucous membrane of the vagina, here tonic & astringent injections, nitrate of silver or ammonia injections. Repose, a mild regimen, baths, injections, are the adjuvants of the treatment, and are greatly to abridge the duration of the disease.

Much has been written upon the exquisite sensibility of the mouth of the uterus, & the pain produced by the least touch

In certain diseased conditions, I know nothing more
fabulous than this. It is one of the numerous exam-
ples which ^{go to show} demonstrate by evidence, that medicine is -
not taught solely by books & closet meditations, but by
experience.

Nothing is less sensitive than the neck in the nor-
mal states as well as in the diseased, it may be
cut, or cauterized without the woman complaining of
the slightest pain.

We must not however abuse the knowledge of this fact
to place caustic applications unseasonably upon the
organ, for if the life of relation is low, this is not the
case with the organic phenomena & I have seen an
incautious application of the actual cautery & of butter
of antimony, occasion a metrorrhagia & prompt
death. It is necessary to repeat the axiom which is -
applicable to all things here below; Re Medicis Statutus.
I have had occasion to examine the womb of two fe-
males, both ulcers extending into the uterine cavity.
The first fell a prey to a double pneumonia engrafted
upon phthisis; the cavity was red & presented evident
granulations, the two lips of the neck were covered
with reddish vegetation. I removed the mucous
membrane & I found the tissue which it covered to be
in a normal condition. The second died of enteri-
tis with ulceration, she had not only numerous vegeta-
tions upon the lips of the uterine neck, but considera-
ble hypertrophy of the anterior lip. I examined with

attention the tissue which was developed & I could not
recognize but a dense tissue, not at all disorganized,
which was far from offering the resistance met with in
fibrous tumours, in a word I convinced myself that this
disease had not the gravity which for so long a time has
been attributed to it. Essay—

Bulletin Therapeutique - 1835 - vol 9 - p 1835.

Yellow-Fever From an Original Dissertation

of
Dr. John Mouton

of S. Carolina—

published at Edinburgh in 1749—

By the French called La Maladie des Siens, vel
La Fievre Matalotte, by the Spaniards "Comito predo"
by the English Yellow-fever, or Black vomiting from
the symptoms.

In the Southern region of America this dis-
ease rages in the months of June July &
August, when the heat of the sun is most
intense & the rains most copious. In the
neighbouring islands (W.I.) in other months.

Those who inhabit the cities, the robust the
sanguine, labourers who are exposed to the
sun by day & to the air by night, the intempera-
te, sailors, common people, strangers, especially
have it. Rarely the wealthy, the young or females

Live then
prevalent.

The class of
persons most
liable to it.

because their lives are free from labour and exposure.

An exception is the Negroes, who are exposed Equally to the causes, who have nevertheless but a frequent fever.

This fever does not attack all indiscriminately, even when possessing the same temperament and living in the same way. It rarely attacks the acclimated. The indigenous Indians the Negroes from the hotter regions of Africa are except. Europeans unaccustomed to heat & foreign air are most liable to it.

Unacclimated
Those strains

It is put an end to by cold. In the year 1745-46 the 21st of September the thermometer fell to 58° in Charleston, when all the cases became cold, & a lessent & no deaths occurred in the whole town. Only two or three cases occurred in the white provinces.

Checked by
Cold,

Fixed and acute pain in the forehead, smother lassitude & debility without manifest cause, vertigo, coldness, chilliness & shivering, often cold sweats. Burning fever immediately follows these symptoms, with great anxiety, oppression, pain in the praecordia, the head being pressed to the part, also in the loins, extending to the extremities & settling in the bones. Pulse very frequent, small, hard & contracted, sometimes quick, hard, vehement, eyes prominent, red almost inflamed, face much

Symptoms

1st Stage

and chest very red, extreme heat about the
vital viscera, skin sometimes very hot, but
often moist with perspiration; respiration heavy
& sighing. Loss of appetite, nausea & perpetual vomiting.
Diarrhoea, jactitation, pericula, if sleep not
such as is refreshing finally must augment the
preceding symptoms. At this stage of the dis- Hæmorrhages
ease hæmorrhages often copiously issue from
the nose & ears; the tongue becomes dry, parched,
hard & with difficulty protruded. Urine frequently urine
cloudy, pale or of a red colour, ^{yet} at the end
of the first or beginning of the second stage I
have noticed that a ~~thick~~ white sediment
subsides. The blood drawn appears dissolved, Blood
its coagulation is slow and of little depth,
& unadulating, not as firm & compact as in the
natural state; livid spots upon the edges.

This first stage lasts one two or three days
rarely longer. On account of the force of the
disease & the temperament it causes death
more rapidly in the stout sanguine & accustomed
to labour than in the delicate & quiet,
then follow the symptoms of the Second Stage. 2d Stage.
Universal yellow effusion, first in the eyes,
then observable in the neck & often I have observed
the urine as loaded with bile as of jaundiced
patients. Then the fever appears greatly to abate,
the pulse becoming slower and softer, or quick
and so small that it gives the impression of

of a fine thread, the skin becomes bedewed with cold sweats, the urine & colligative almost a saffron tinge the tongue is moistened & cleaner than in the first stage; the lips, tongue, gums & palate are much redder as if about to bleed. Frequently at this time the patient sleeps, but not refreshingly, although it may be gently, the patient is to be pleased in appearance, for the prospect of convalescence is very often deceptive.

These symptoms of the second stage continue either only for a few hours, often one or two days rarely longer.

Duration
of
2d Stage

Now follow the series of symptoms so much to be dreaded of the Third Stage.

Symptoms
of
3d Stage.

Hemorrhages profuse indeed, from the Mouth, Nose & often from the skin of the chest, neck & face, such as might break out from so many punctures of a lancet! The patient passes above & below a great quantity of crude black, dissolved & gangrenous. The urine becomes black & foetid, the pulse fluttering, weak and tremulous & there appears to be an actual intermission to the fever; cold, ^{& colligative} sweats are poured forth, distressing hicoughs, heavy and difficult respirations, convulsions, delirium, or sternal lethargy follow. An icy coldness of the extremities succeeds these symptoms, although

Black vomit.

considerable heat may linger around the
vital organs, which ^{remains} ~~lingers~~ some time after
death. At this time livid spots break out over
the whole body & the patient reasonless & sense-
less, neither experiences pain or suffering. Fi-
nally death closes the scene.

Heat
after
death.

So far I have endeavoured to depict this ter-
rible disease, as for the most part it pre-
sents itself, although sometimes it exerts its
force much more energetically, so that it
exhibits all the symptoms enumerated a-
bove in the course of 24-30 or 40 hours &
death leaves the ^{corpse} ~~body~~ covered with a
purple colour, a circumstance occurring
sometimes before death. On the contrary,
all the symptoms are sometimes much
lighter & milder, passing longer intervals &
more tractable, yet in this state of severity a
bad management is especially dangerous,
pertinacious & overspreading with confusion
every thing, although this sometimes may happen
when the cause is not to be blamed for it.
The symptoms of death having been stated, -
the phenomena appearing in the dead body are
now worthy of mention.

A little time after death, the colour is much
yellower than before; the magnitude of the
livid spots & their number are much greater
than in life, so that the body appears

Post
mortem
appearances

as if it had undergone solution, very
~~often~~ there is a discharge of blood from
the nose, lips, gums, tongue & palate. In
the body of a man - 28 years of age who
perished of this disease, the following phe-
nomena appeared, others being con-
ducting the examination, which as I have
often heard, are always present in the
bodies of those dying of this disease, when
examined. The exterior of the stomach,
of the intestines, of the mesentery, of the
liver, finally of all the abdominal viscera
was of a yellow or bilious color; livid &
broad spots appeared in them; the inter-
nal surface of the stomach & intestines -
appeared greatly inflamed & great heat
existed in them & the adjacent parts
although the patient might have been dead
eight or ten hours. The liver was much
inflamed & twice the natural size, when
cut with a scalpel, it poured out copiously
fluid black blood; the concave part was
livid and gangrenous; bile existed in the
gall bladder, much thickened, black &
with difficulty diluted with water; the ductus
choledochus was obstructed with bile; the
urine in the bladder was thick, black &
focetid; many livid spots appeared in the
lungs, which in other respects were natural.

So far we have treated of the history of the disease. Now let us proceed to its causes.

The other Americans assume that this distinctive disease comes to them from the American islands, but the inhabitants of these deny that it is indigenous to them. We indeed desire to avoid the opprobrium of distinctive a disease, But certainly in all these regions there exist determinate causes which conduce to its production & if in this difference of opinion it is permitted me to prefer my own. I should without hesitation state that it is equally an indigenous disease of America as of other regions where the heat is as intense, yet it is to be confessed that it prevails more frequently in the islands mentioned than in North America, because in these the temperature of the air is greater & the intermission is not so prolonged.

The proximate cause of this disease appears to be an acriminous state of the fluids, & the principal of this antecedent, excessive heat of the atmosphere & too much exercise or exertion. Moreover copious exhalations & putrid miasmata, which by heat are sent into the atmosphere from stagnant pools, subterranean vocasties & especially from the immense forests, which in Amer

can abound in poisonous trees, are
to be enumerated as the antecedent
causes of this disease. Of these miasma
ta & putrid exhalations are particu-
larly subtle, ~~being~~^{being} alone taken into the
lungs with the atmosphere, or received
into the stomach with the food, they
enter the pores of these viscera & of the
external skin & commencing with the
blood, ^{thoroughly} set up some slow fermentation &
affect the fluids with morbid acrimony.
Too great indulgence in spirituous liquors,
in as much as it increases the heat of the
body & produces fever, is correctly stated to
be one of the antecedent causes of this
disease. If the body is exposed to cold
night air, especially after hot days, it con-
tributes much to the production of the dis-
ease, for cold obstructs the perspiration &
causes the more acid portion of the humors
to be retained in the body, which
otherwise would be eliminated by the pores
of the skin. But "Nothing (says Celsus) hap-
pens from a single cause. But that is un-
derstood to be the cause, which most ap-
pears to ^{have} produced it". And also Galen -
"Our body being at it was prepared for
disease any external circumstance may pro-
duce fever, which circumstance of itself -

would be least likely to produce a violent disease.

The fluids are particularly acid & thin as appears from the history of the disease, - for the blood bursts forth from the mouth & nose after death, when no momentum has been given to it; the blood moreover drawn from a vein always appears dissolved, the coagulation being weak, undulating & of little thickness exhibiting upon its surface livid spots, which are signs of acrimony & tenacity. I recollect to have heard my father mention two cases in the six cases, in which blood was effused through the skin of the chest & neck, as if from so many punctures of a lancet, which appeared to happen not from momentum but from acrimony. Another case of a youth occurred in whom the sanguineous eruptions produced death in consequence of debility from a long standing intermittent. Another attenuated female, who although at the commencement of the disease attacked with hemorrhage, exhibited at its termination like eruptions. ^{Both} ~~Another~~ of these appeared not so weak & labour under plethora, so that the blood in the commencement was discharged from the nose & mouth, or at the termination from the skin by its own momentum but from acrimony & tenacity.

H. C. Montague

We must now discuss the principal ^{aplected} ~~presenting~~ causes, - which are great heat & the atmosphere & too much exercise by which accumulation of the fluids as ^{a proximate} ~~an indirect~~ cause is induced - 1st, by heat & motion the animal substances become putrid & necessarily acid. 2d This ^{dis} disease rages most among sailors & other labouring men exposed to the vehement heat of the sun, which in America is great; for on a serene day in the shade in Charleston the thermometer will stand at 92° & I have seen it rise to 110 or 112° in the street. It is not to be wondered at that so dire a disease should originate from great heat.

In the warm regions of America the bodies, especially the face, neck, chest & arms of ~~almost~~ every one are covered with a minute cutaneous eruption, called Puckly Heat, which begins with light itching and redness & is covered with numerous small vesicles filled with lymph. This appears to arise from the acid fluids entering the delicate arteries between the skin & cuticle, & being poured into beneath the epidermis. This accumulation of the fluids appears to be induced by a hot atmosphere. These eruptions are benign for by this way nature eliminates these

Cause

Heat & exercise

Heat 92° 112°

Puckly Heat

elimination

particles fitted for the production of disease.
It is observed that those who have had this
eruption are invulnerable by other diseases.

Penitential

3d. This disease rages often in the warmest
months. 4th The high born & easy in circum-
stances rarely have it. 5th Cold always re-
presses it. 6th As the winter approaches this
fever becomes milder & by degrees is con-
verted into intermittent. 7th By as much
as the temperature is hotter, the pest is greater
in Charleston in the latter end of June 1732
when no air mitigated the roasting heat du-
ring the whole day, this fever was so violent
acute & deadly that many died on the 2d or 3d
day. In the year 1748 the fever broke out
in the same place about the middle of
August, the first week of which was never
there warmer, the Mercury \pm at $97\frac{1}{2}$ & 98 in
the shade & this warmth endured a long
time with many showers, when it became
cooler, it was converted into intermittent.

On almost all it is impressed that ~~from~~ from
this malady is contagious, All without contagious
doubt are obnoxious to this prevailing disease
in as much as they are surrounded by the
same atmosphere and respire it, from the
bodies of the sick continually emanates
acid and semi putrid exhalations, with
which the air around the sick soon becomes

filled, which infection the well and sick
equally inhale not without great injury. But
I have seen very many who daily were in
attendance upon those laboring under this
disease, protected from the injurious influ-
ence of the atmosphere & too much exertion,
escape unharmed.

I cannot believe with others that this
malaria is propagated from one place
to another by contagion, unless the atmos-
phere is susceptible of promoting it, & not
contagious
the year 1745, the disease raged in
South Carolina to a great extent, when
it was clear that contagion from an
other province was not the cause of it.
For the first case attacked that year was
a sailor, who having been drunk for two
or three continuous days was seized with
this fever & from that time, there being
incessant heat for a month, the dis-
ease greatly spread in Charleston. And
when the greatest heat of the atmosphere
is present, there is danger lest the com-
mon fever should be changed into this
more severe form, which also I little doubt
would happen from inappropriate remedies.

had regimen, indeed this I have seen unless I am mistaken.

In a letter sent me by the surgeon who was in the fleet of Lord Bunker, this is stated "The first declined for the West Indies embarked at Bristol, it was then attacked by a burning fever altogether resembling that which is esteemed ^{to be} contagious, the case of the ship in which the sick were conveyed was committed to me. I alone in it was unaffected, when we approached the warm regions, the fever ^{took on} ~~assumed~~ another form, vizt bilious, & first assumed all the symptoms of American bilious fever, which proved as usual at Panama.

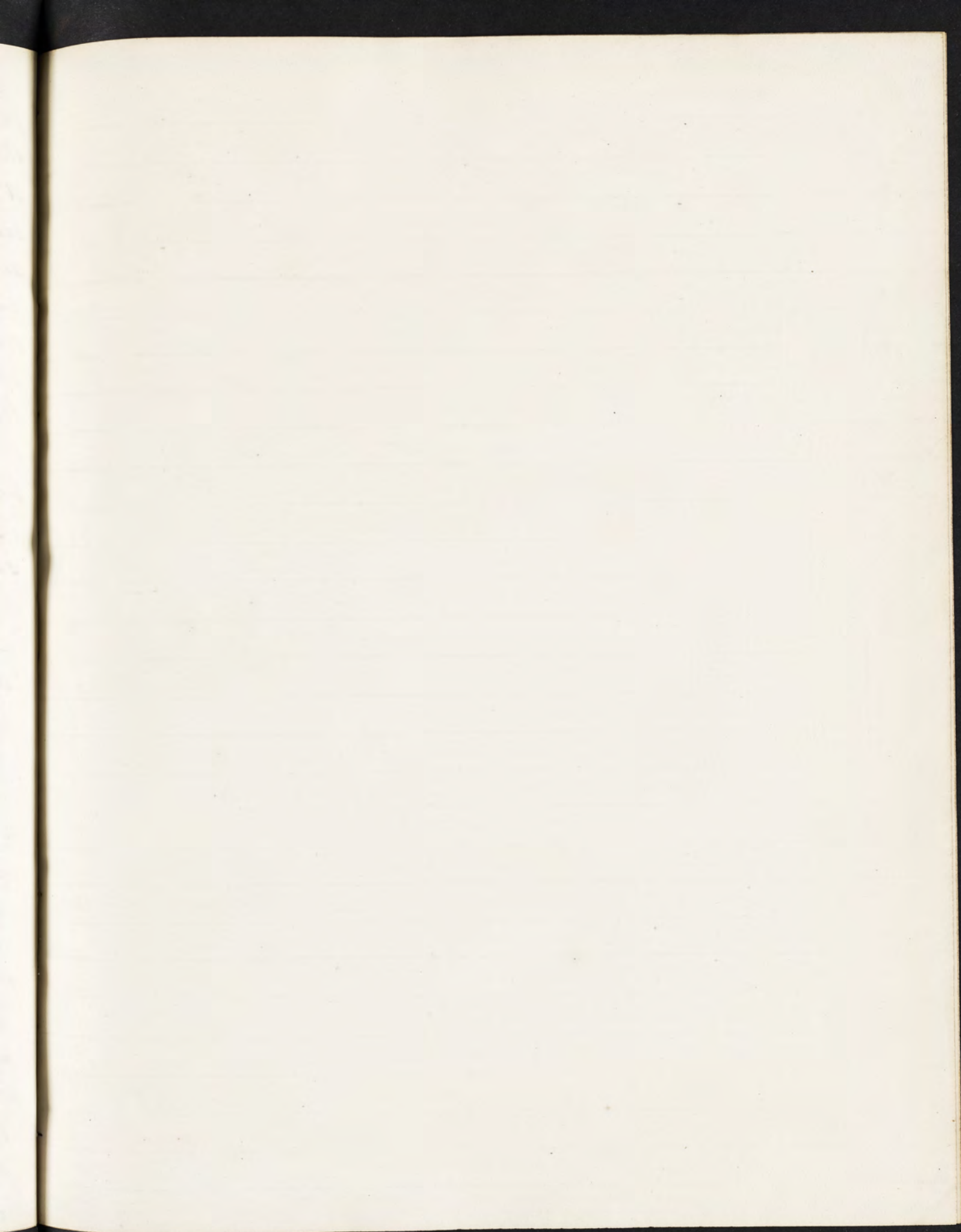
Formerly it was stated that men were attacked with contagious diseases from fear of them, for Chicholas, Massey says "Many from fear alone & ^{imaginating} ~~particular~~ ~~fears~~ were attacked by pestilential fever. This has commonly thought to proceed from the spirits receding inwards to the heart, by which the pores of the body are left without protection; this at one time was supposed as a cause of the disease. But it may be better explained, by the diminished perspiration, for in the desponding & frightened the perspiration is always diminished, as Santorini has shown from experiments, and when the perspiration is impeded, the putrefaction and pestilence are retained in the body & produce fever.

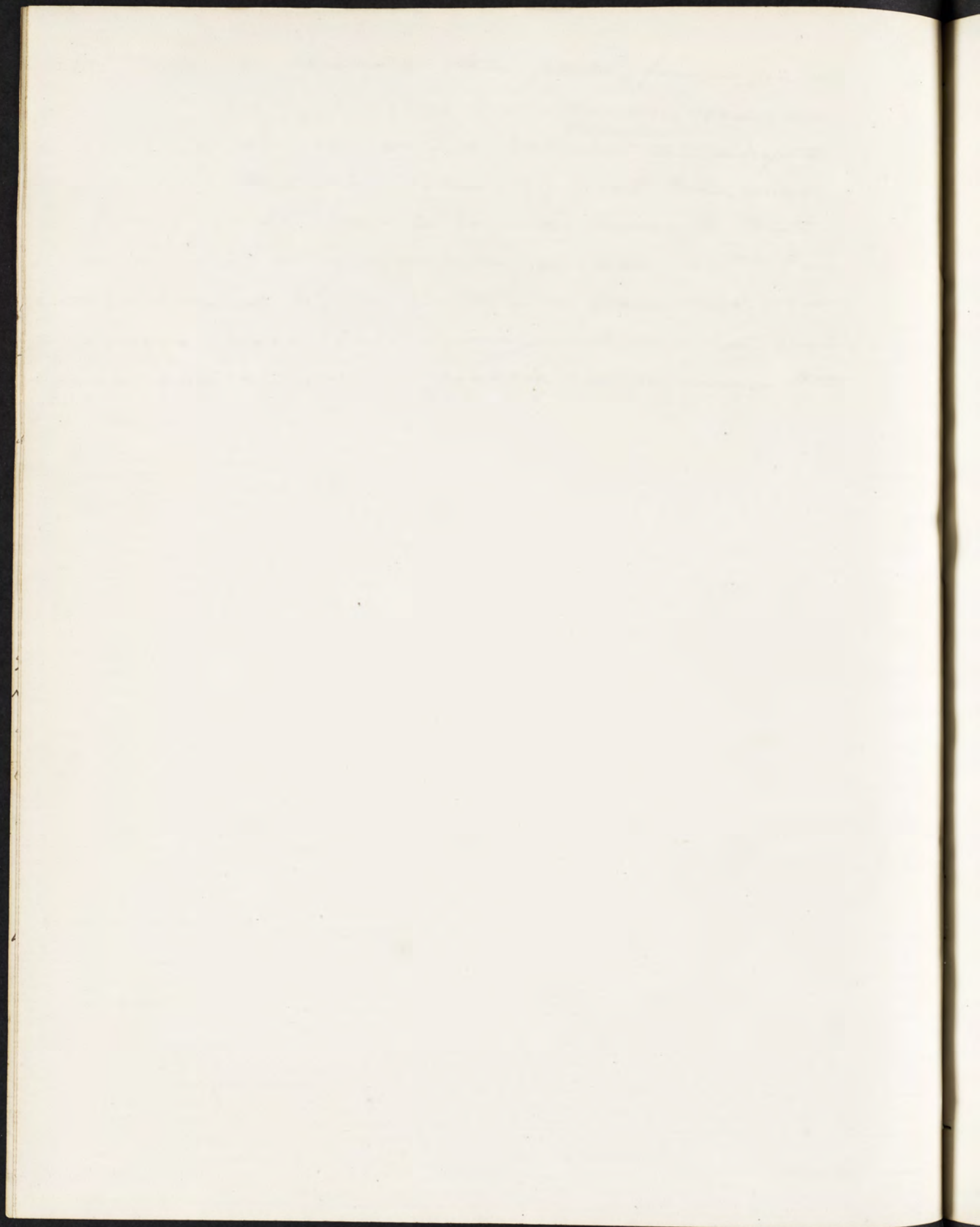
From a harmony of the fluids, we shall not endeavor to prevent the rationality of the symptoms. - This disease often prevails among sailors & men accustomed to labor that among those who live in easy circumstances, because leading an ^{irregular} ~~intemperate~~ life, they are more exposed to the causes producing it; moreover they drink great quantities of unhealthy spirits, & medical men who came to the West Indies with Lord Vernon, told me that this disease from to much drinking greatly prevailed among sailors, & was very fatal; this ~~can~~ ^{could} easily be ~~proven~~ ^{determined}, because from the limited ~~opinion~~ ^{testimony} of a medical man on board, the ration of spirits being fixed & mixed with three parts of water, & exhibited three times daily to each of them, the intensity of the disease immediately decreased, on the contrary, those who lived, who drink freely of a generous, acid fluid, in England called Punch, go for the most part unharm'd, for by the aid of this drink, the alkalescence of the fluids is corrected or hindered, sweet and urine are promoted, and the acid parts of the

fluids expelled through the pores of the
the kidneys; the more temperate the life,
the less liability is there to the disease.
Why it happens that those who are indige-
nous & few Negroes are obnoxious to the dis-
ease I confess I know not unless, that
they perspire more than Europeans.
Why Europeans more easily are subjected to
this disease than the Indians & those ac-
customed to warm regions, is apparent. The
benevolent Author of Nature has wisely
ordered that the bodies of men & animals
should be accommodated to the regions
which they inhabit, so that the bodies
of those who inhabit warm regions are
softer from heat than Europeans, they are
more lax & better fitted to perspire co-
piously, by whose operation the alkales-
cent particles are expelled.

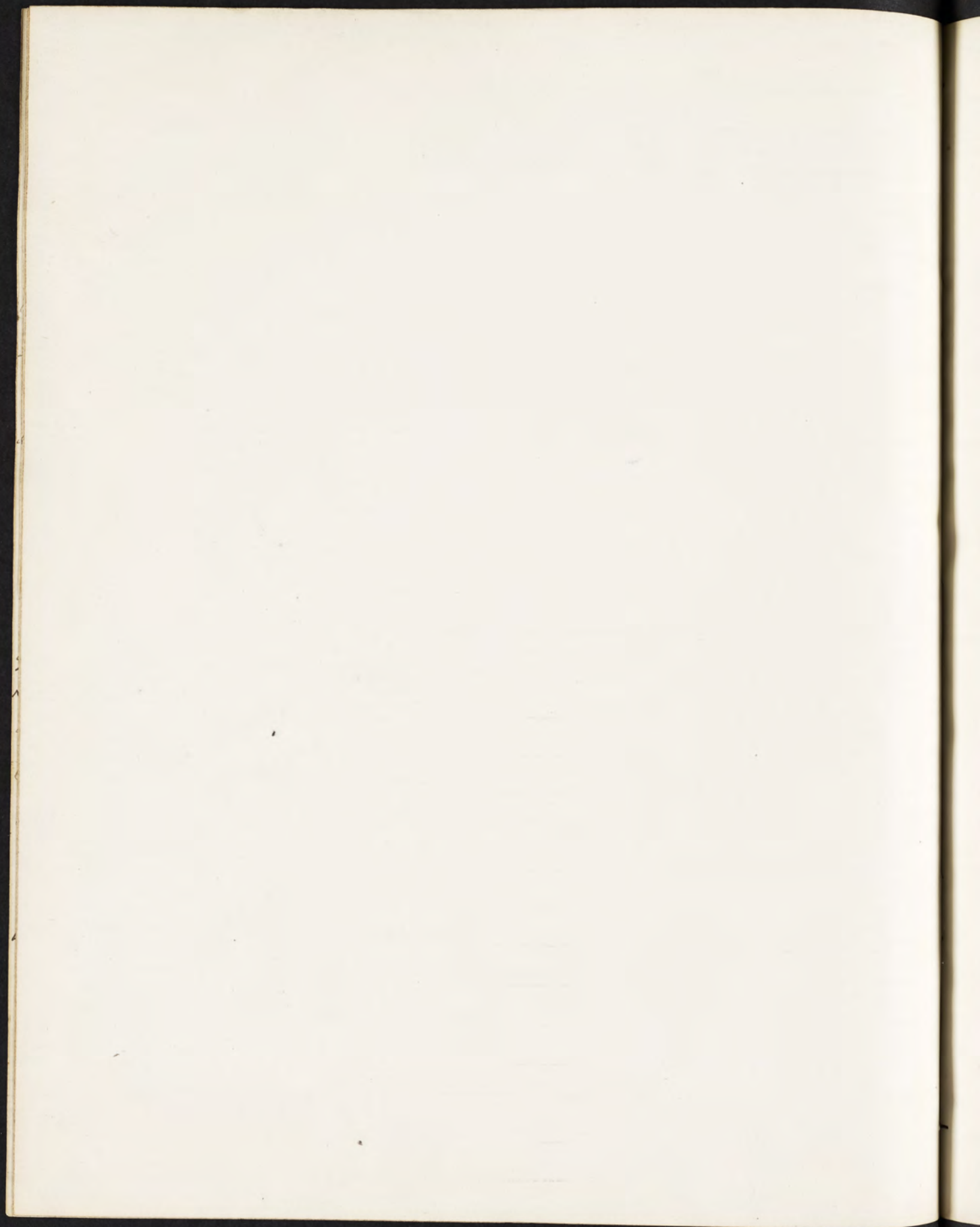
Acrid fluids can produce agues, or powerful movements of the solids, by stimulating them, thence arises ^{with} inordinate movement of the fluids, strong obstructions ^{this} for it can be converted into this from the true & fever, at the warm season of the common ^{yearly} ~~yearly~~ ^{yearly} fever, & motion of the fluids in any fever, the fluids become more viscid & then it is transformed into this disease. I think that for the most part, this happens first in the liver, for I am of opinion that the fluids of this viscus are

More acid than of other parts, for a great quantity of oily matter from the ~~concretion~~ ^{mesenteric} is poured into it ^{through} from the adipose ducts or rather veins returning from them, which by heat quickly becomes rancid, because the most bland oil of almonds, in hot weather becomes rancid in the space of a few days, and acquires so great acrimony, so that when swallowed even in small quantity it inflames the fauces. —



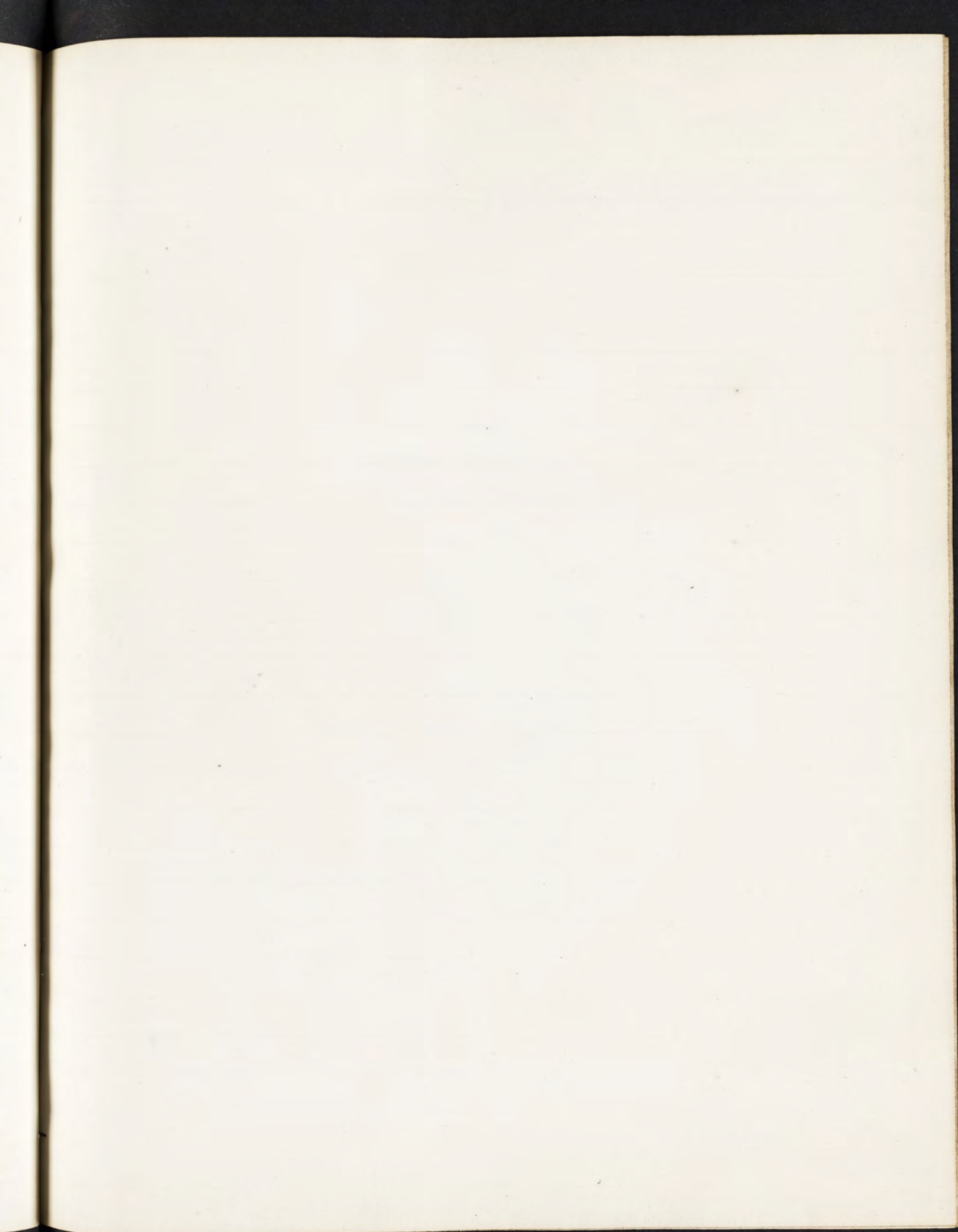


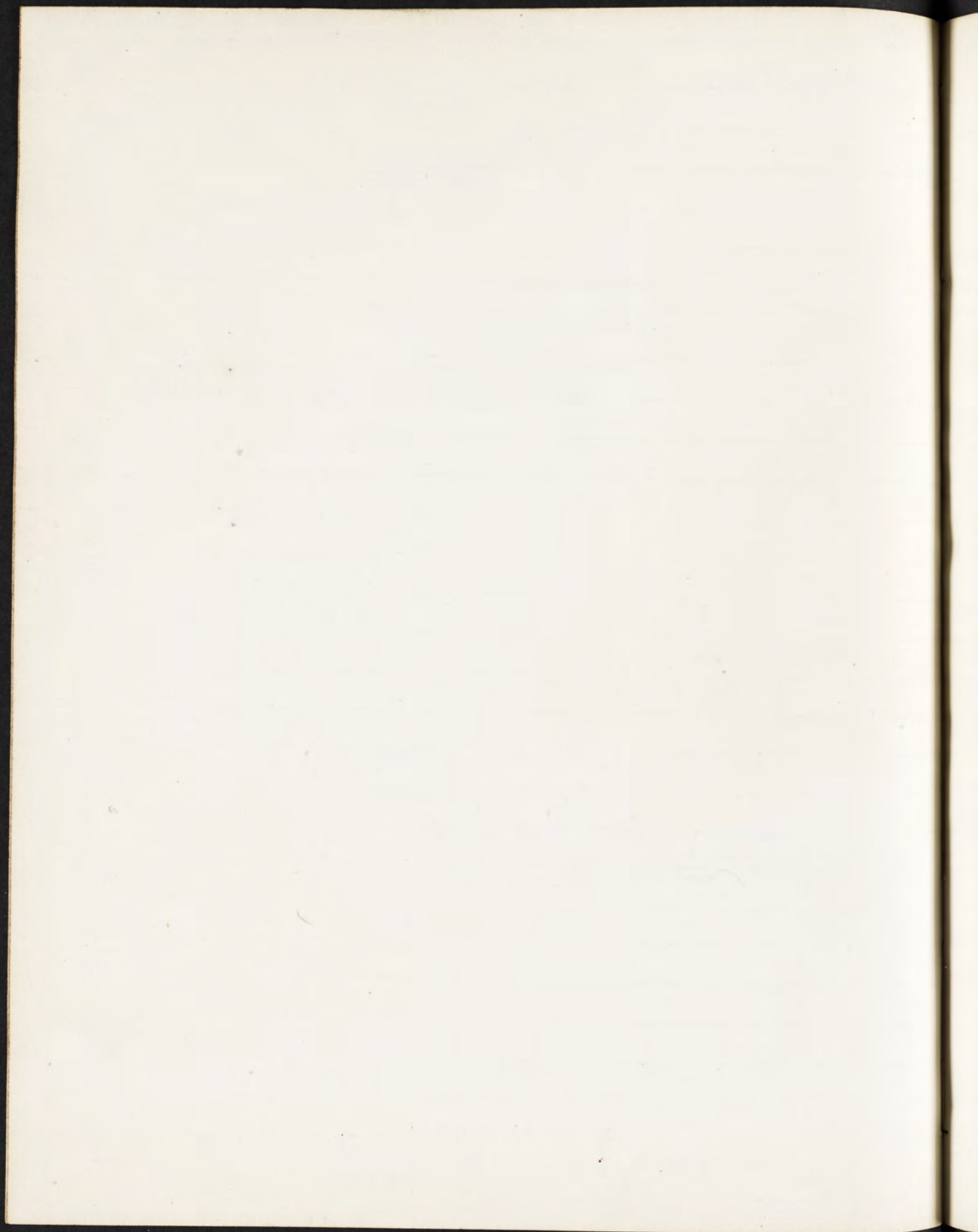










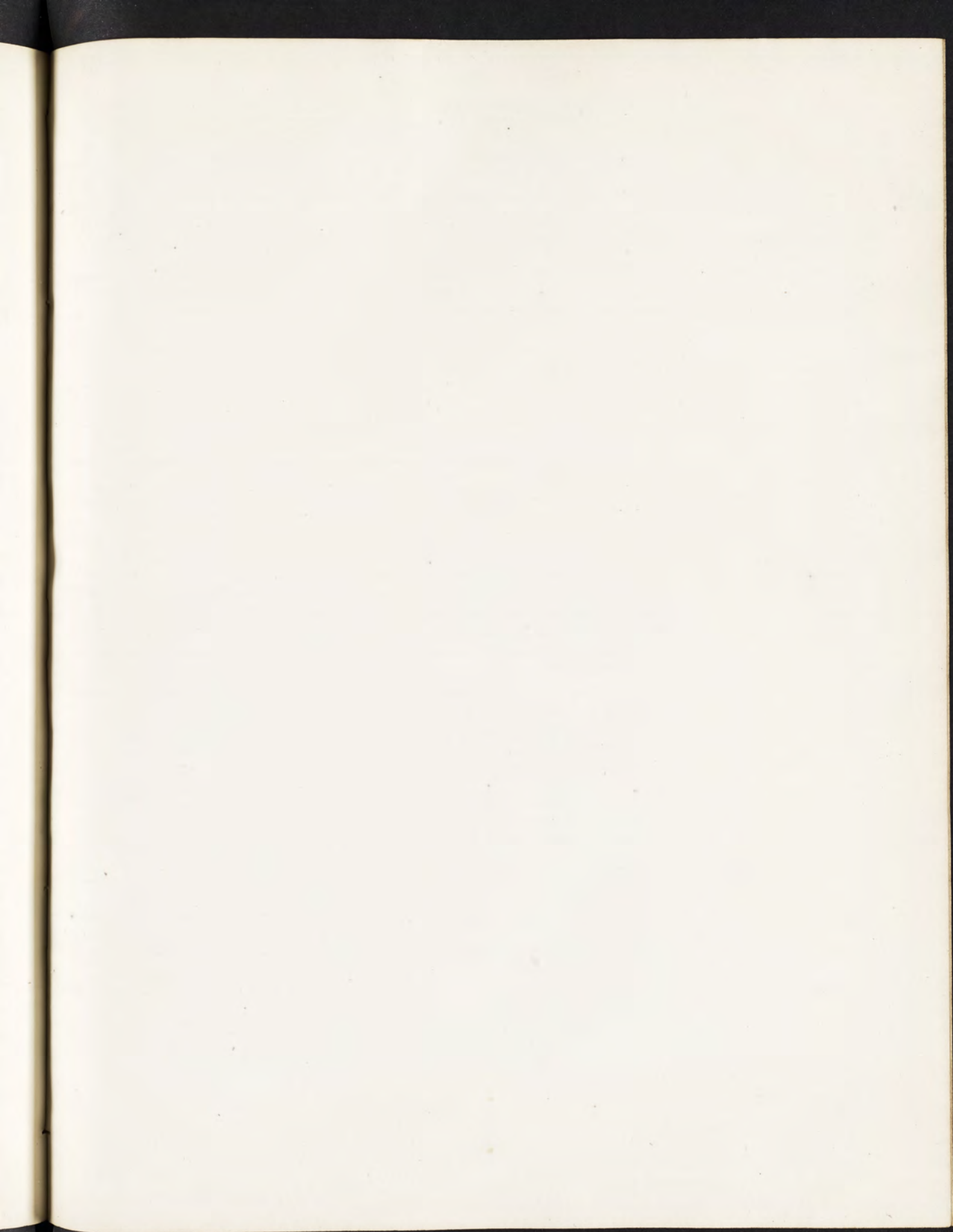


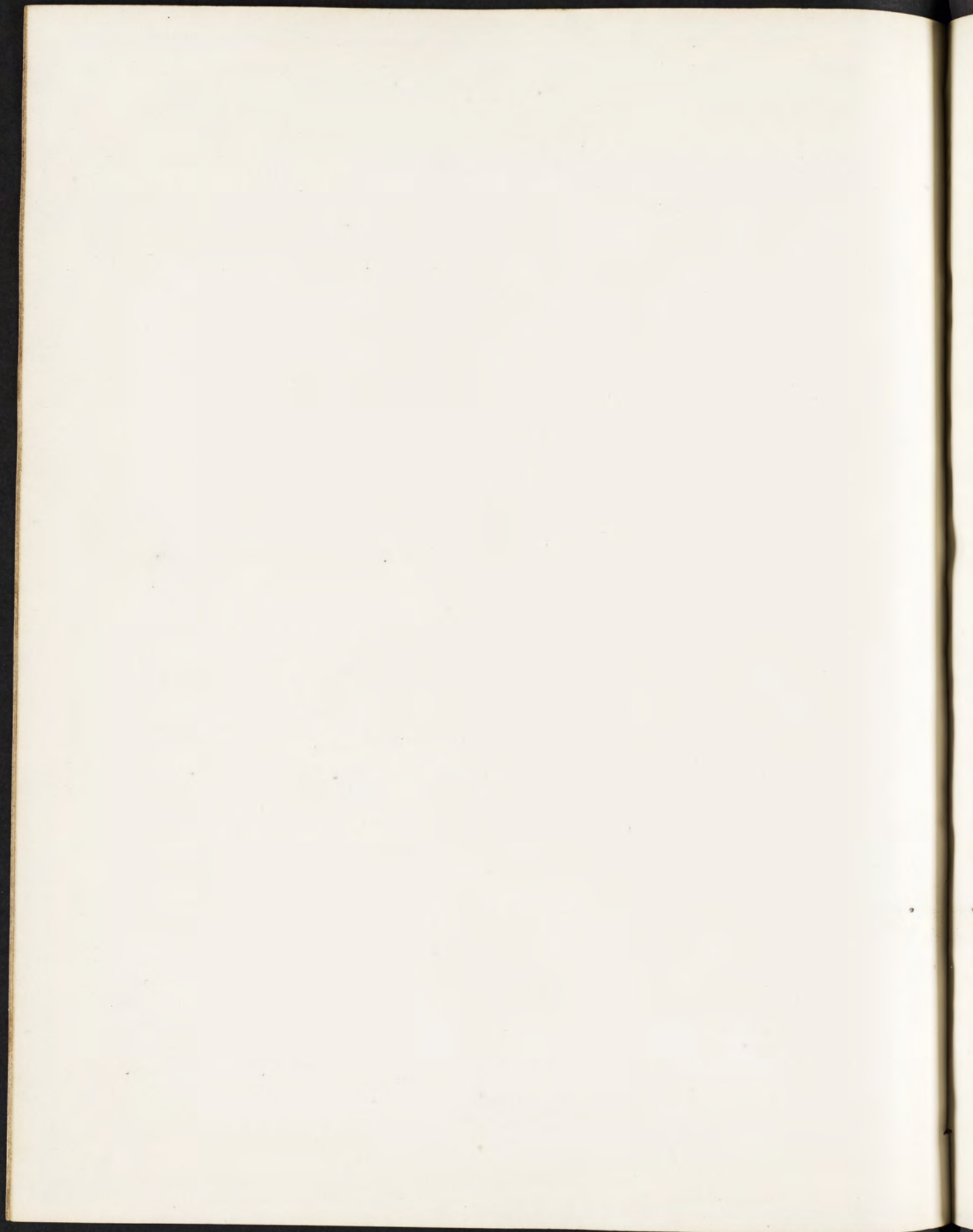


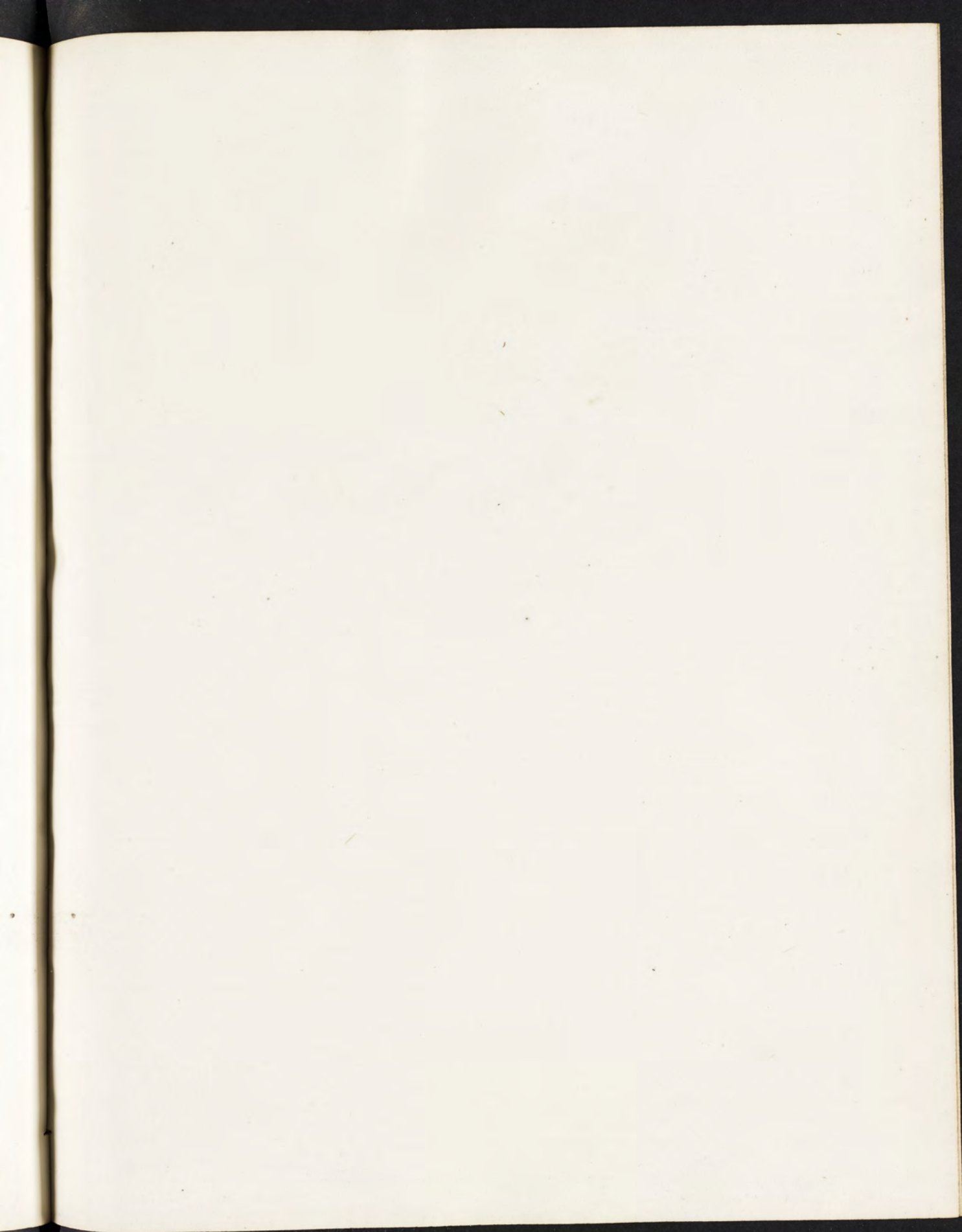


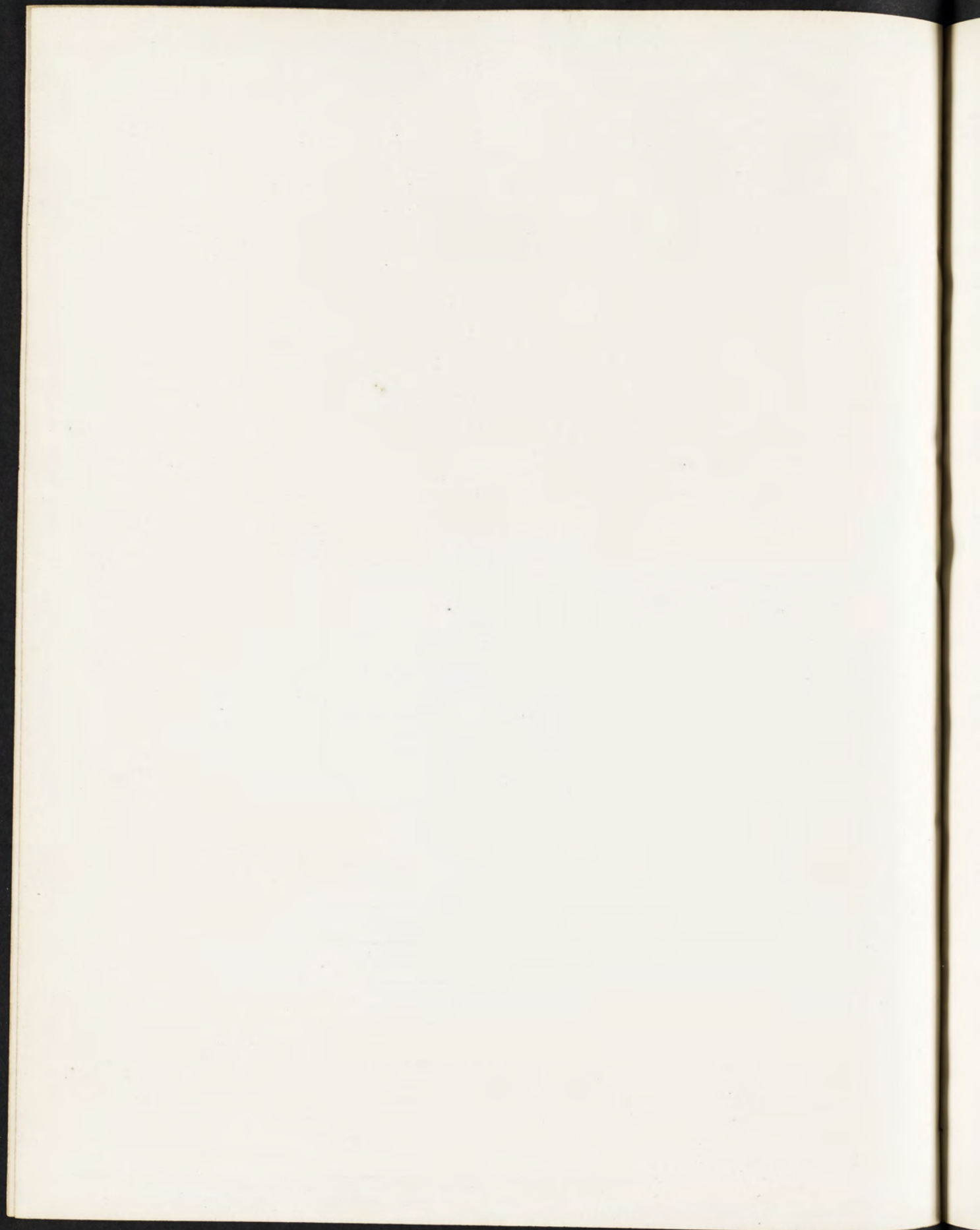


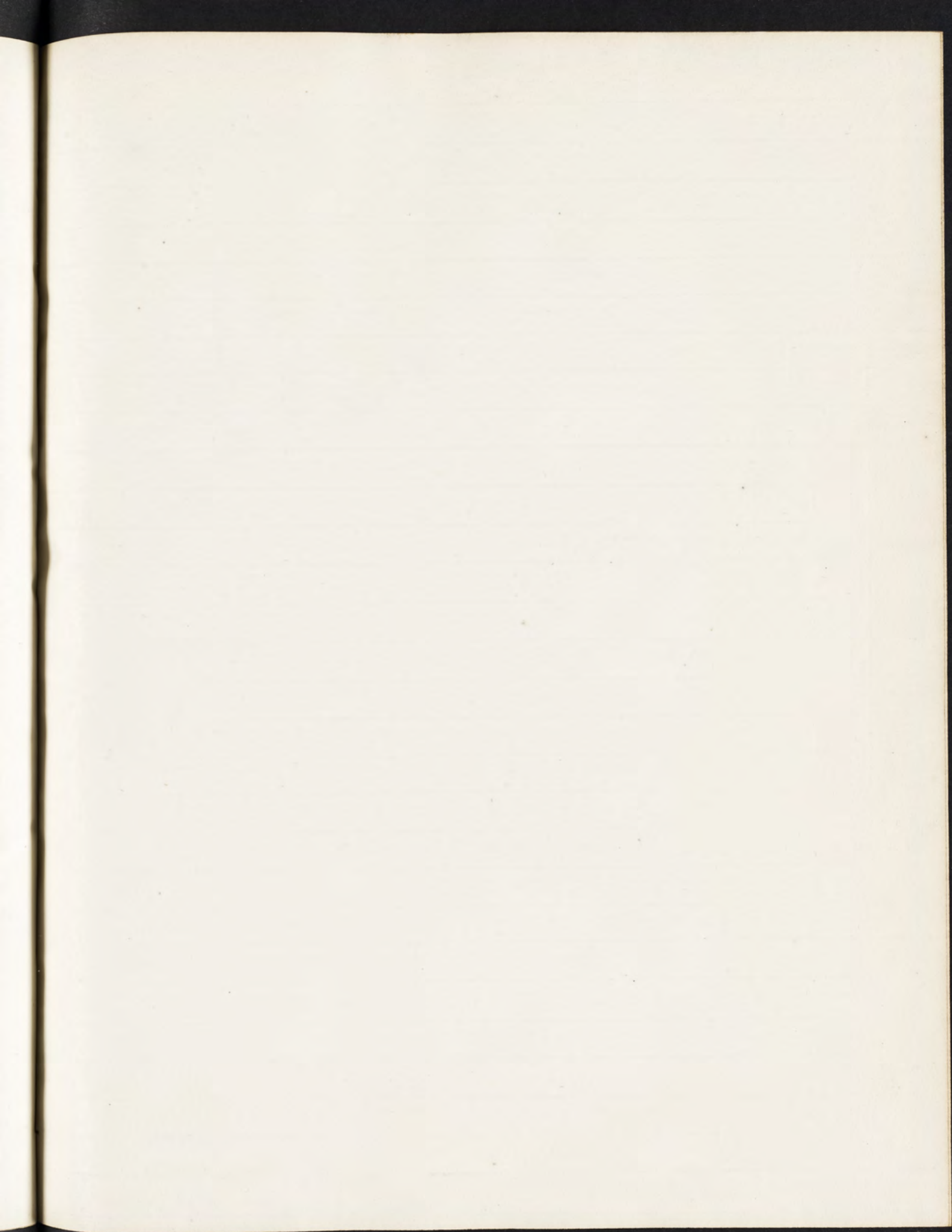


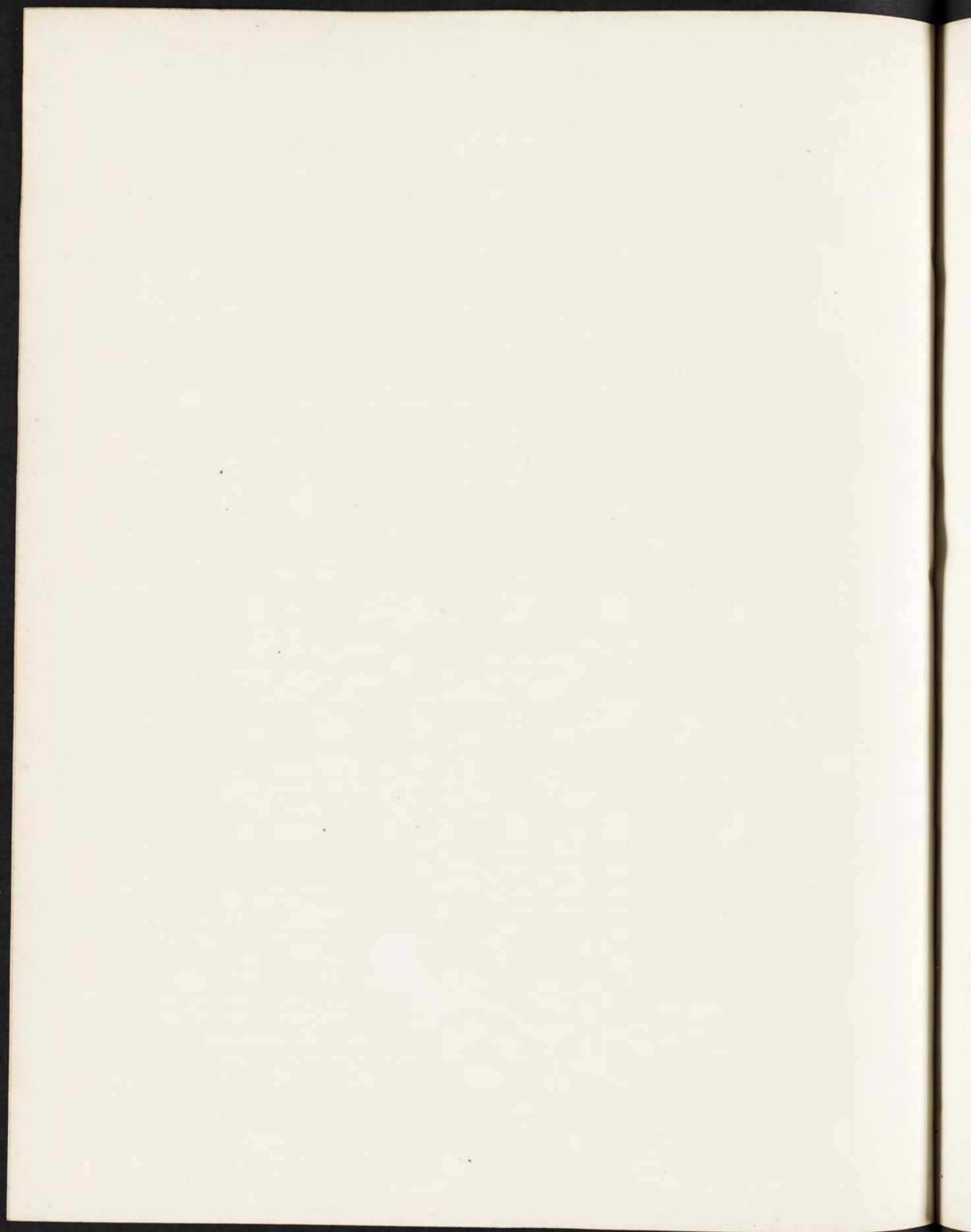


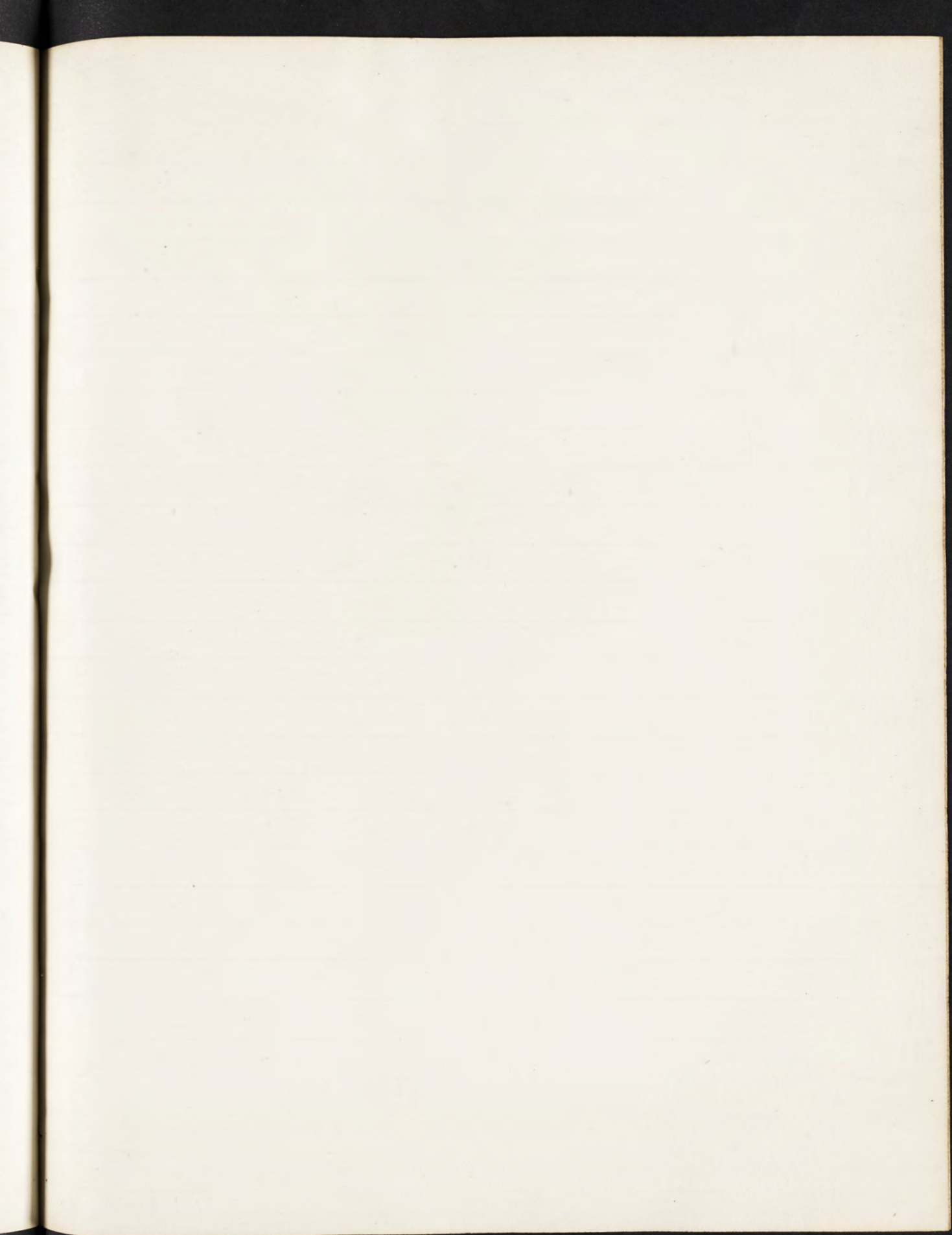


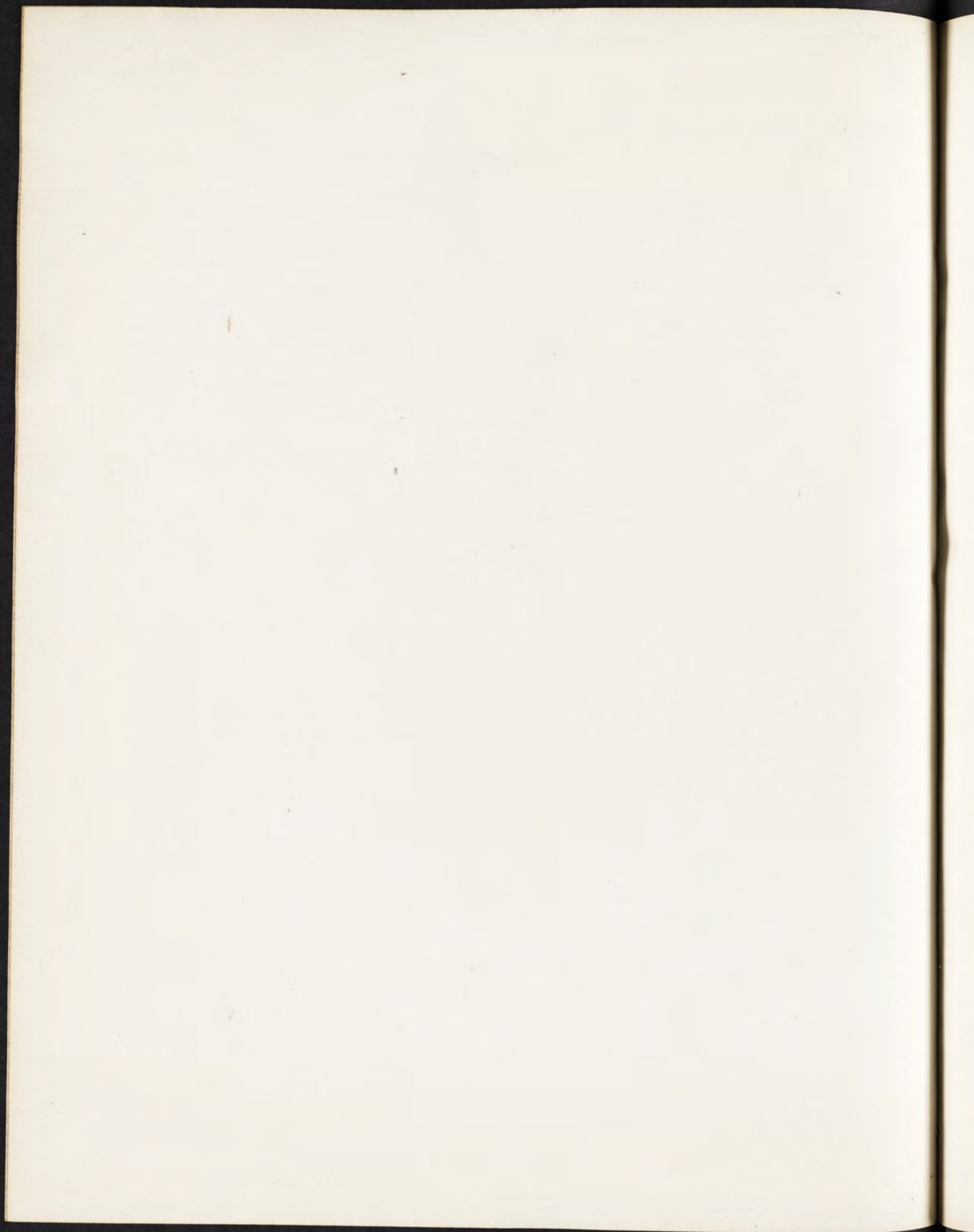


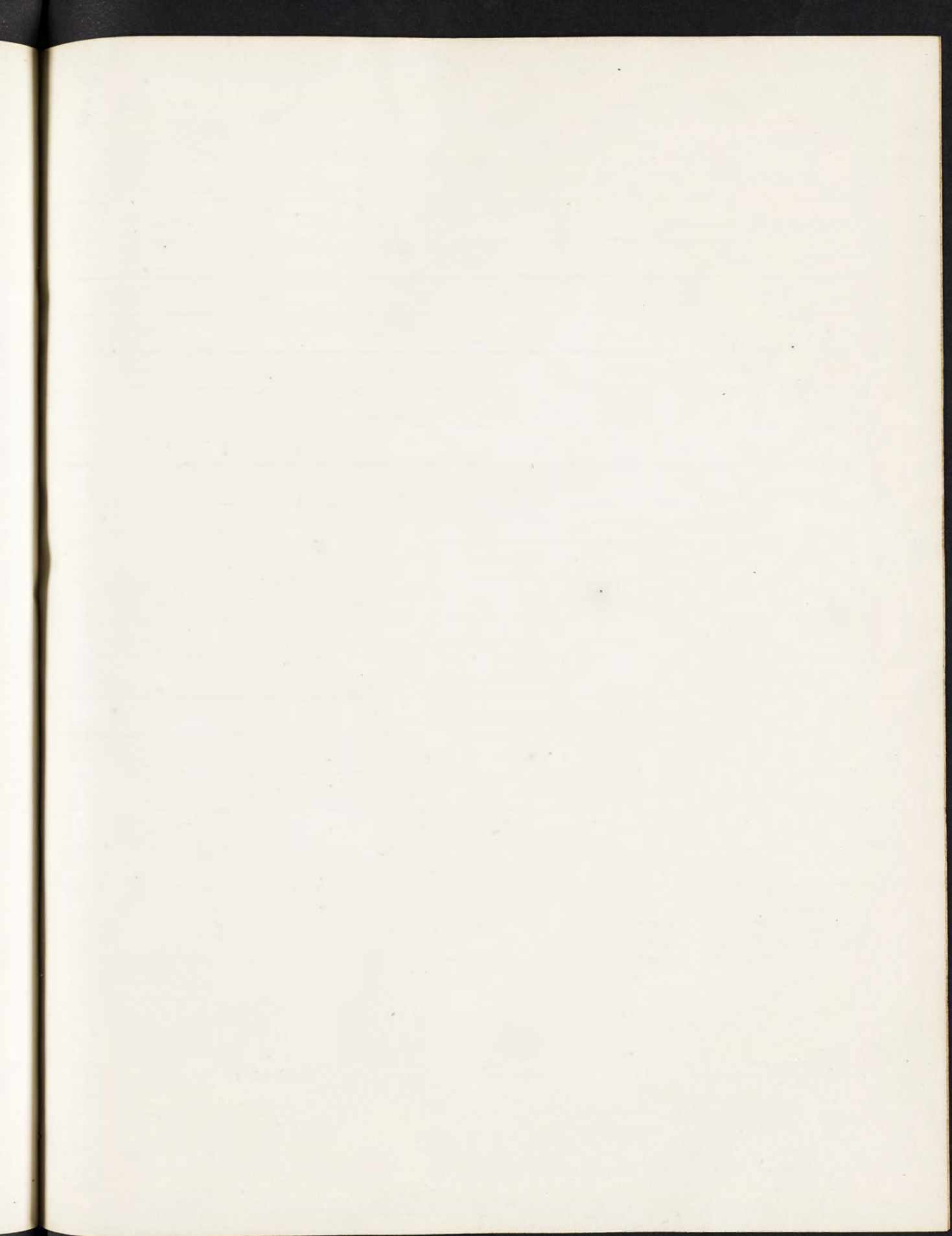


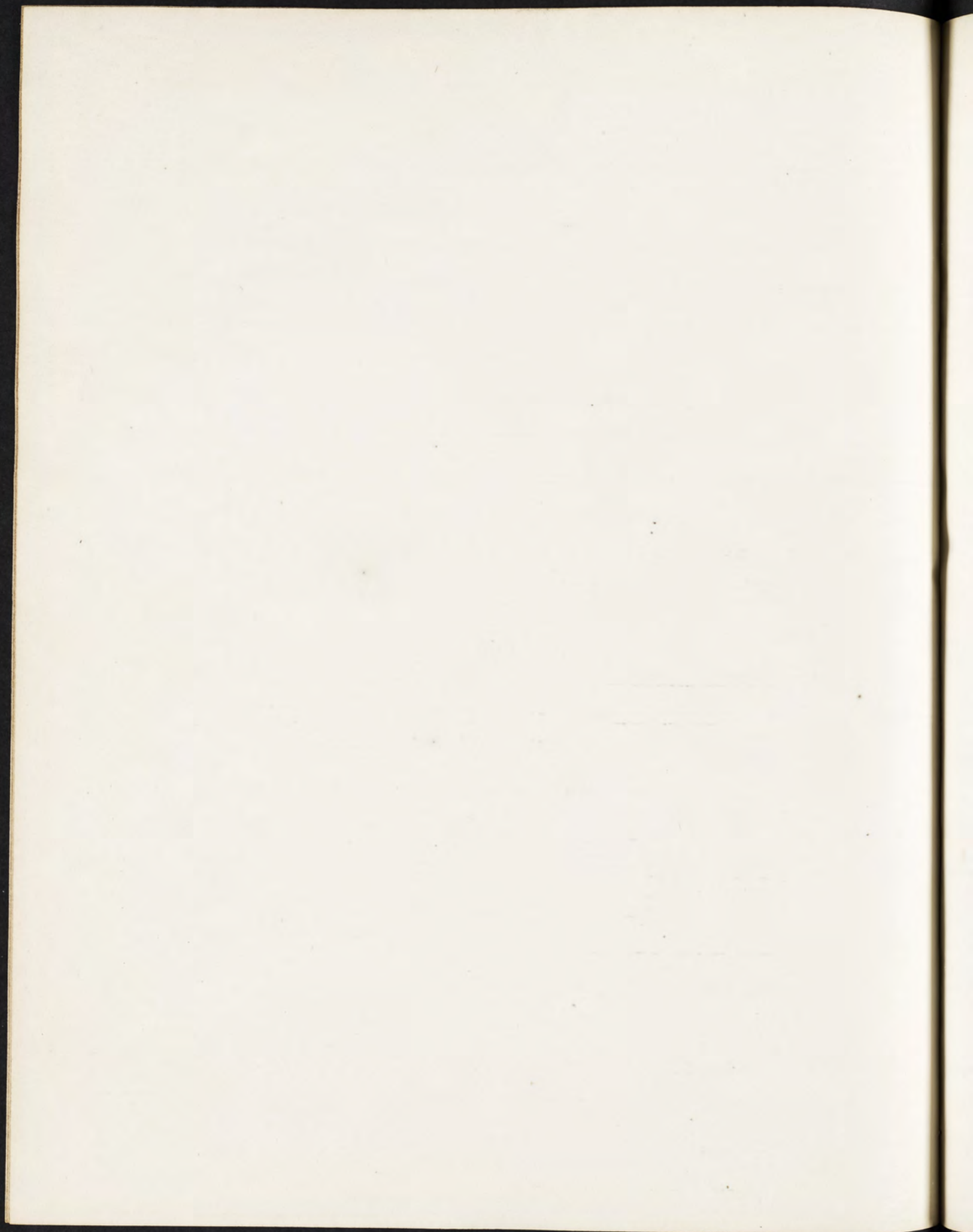


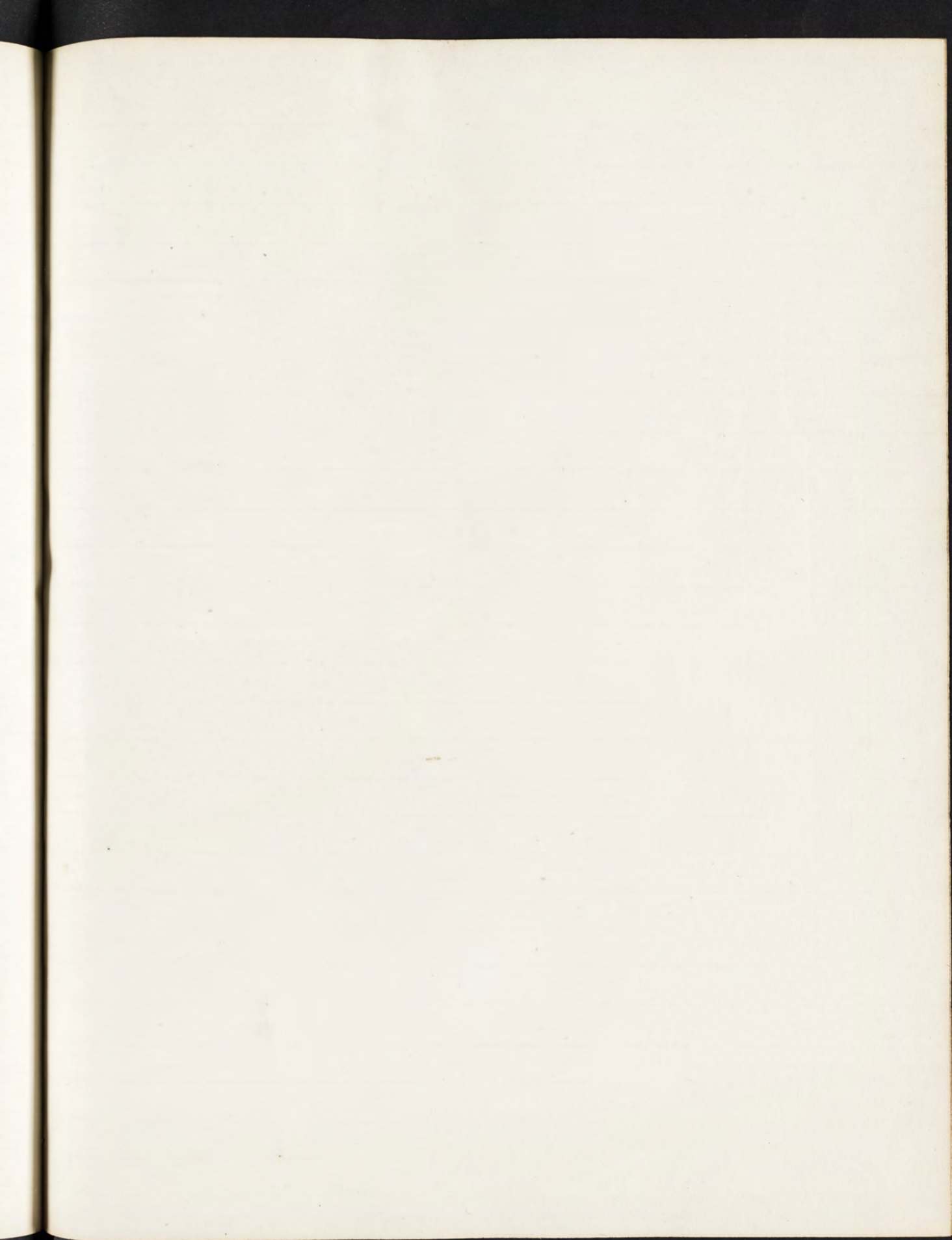




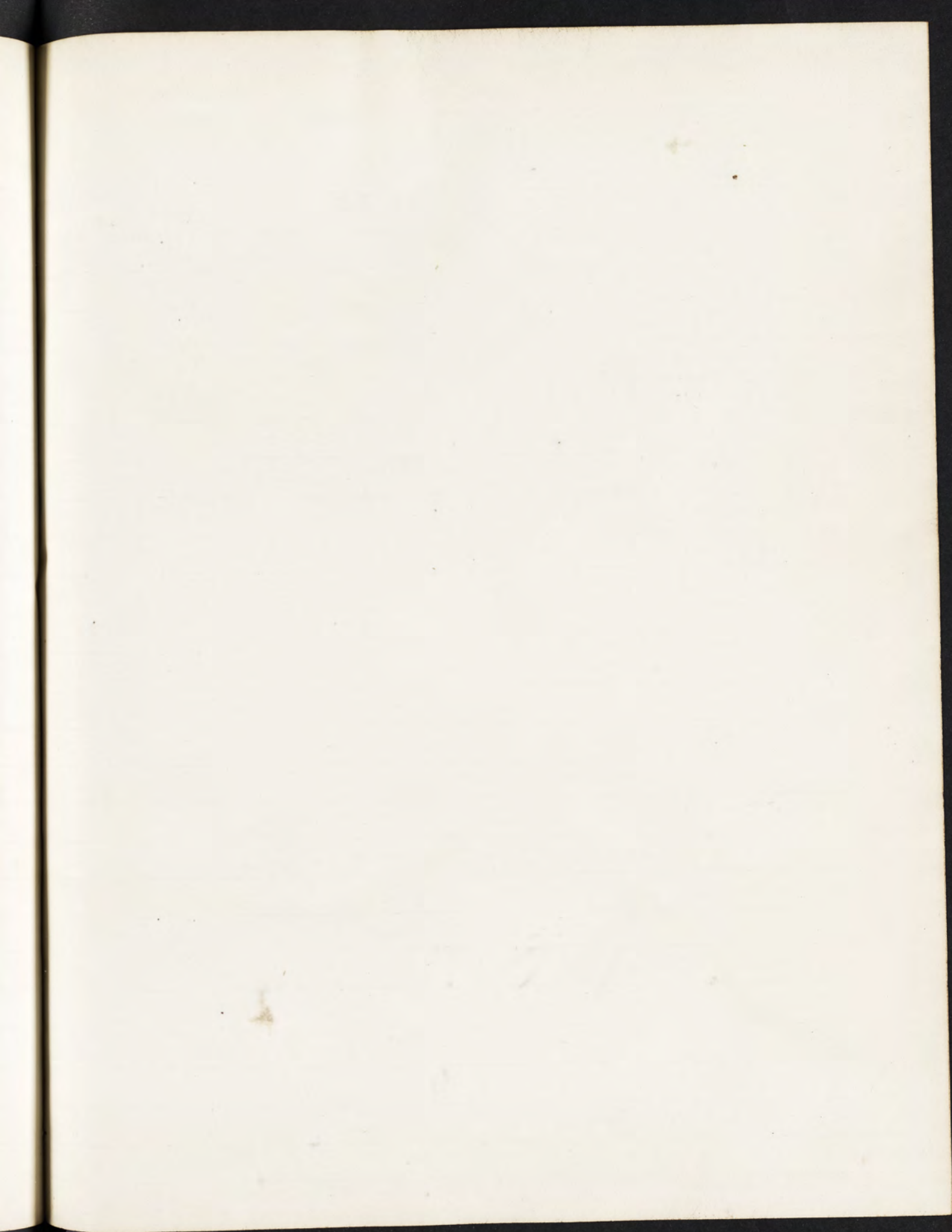




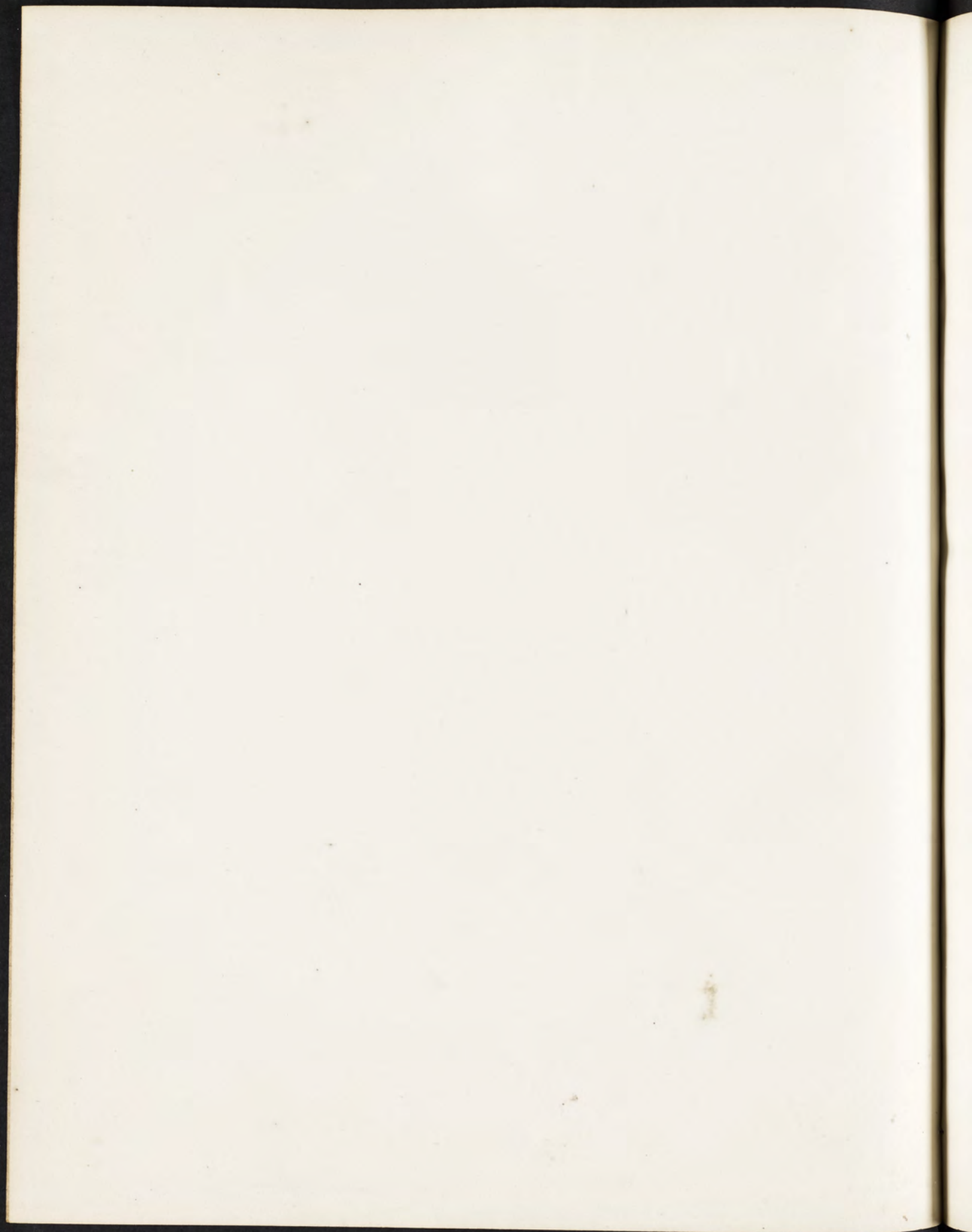










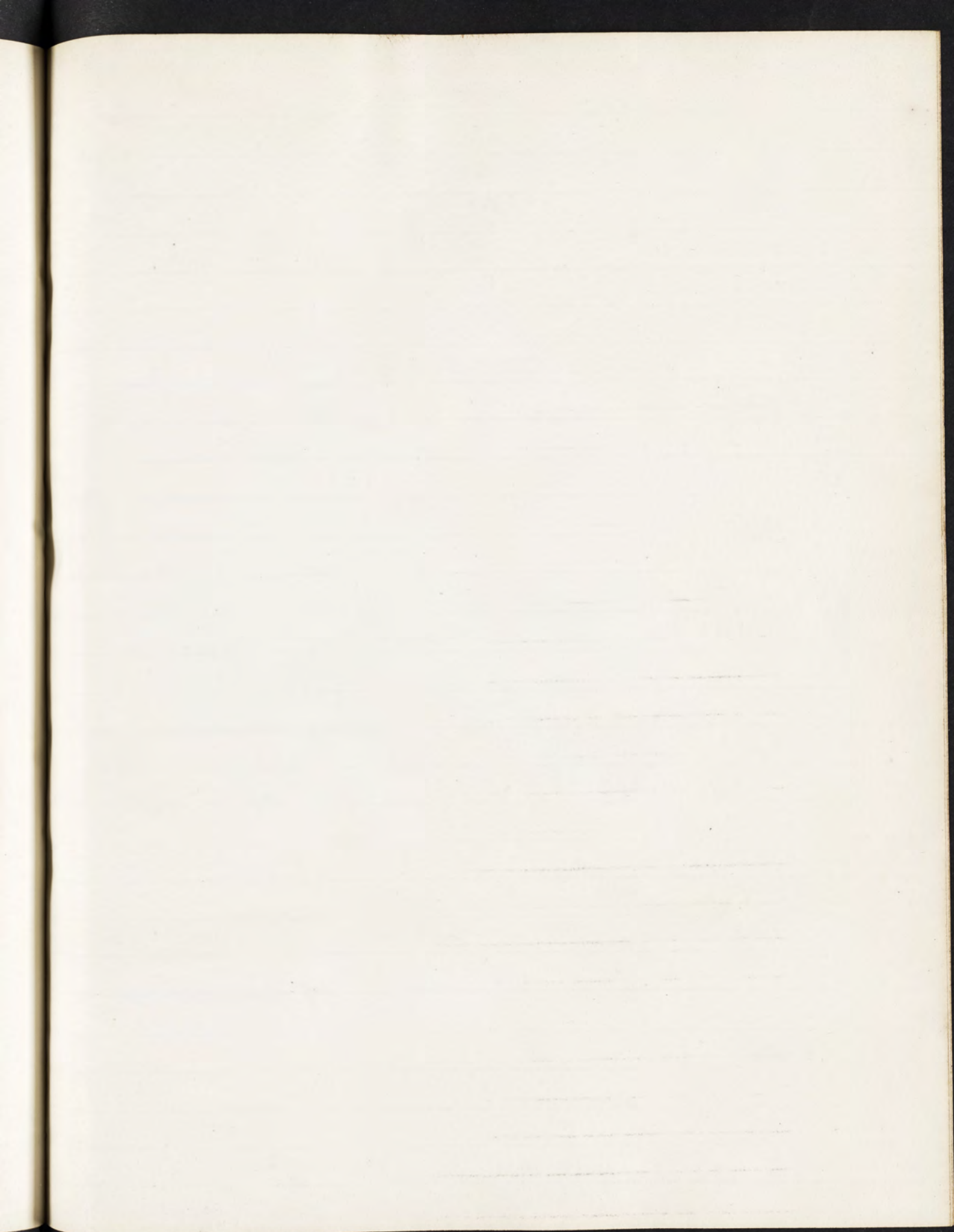




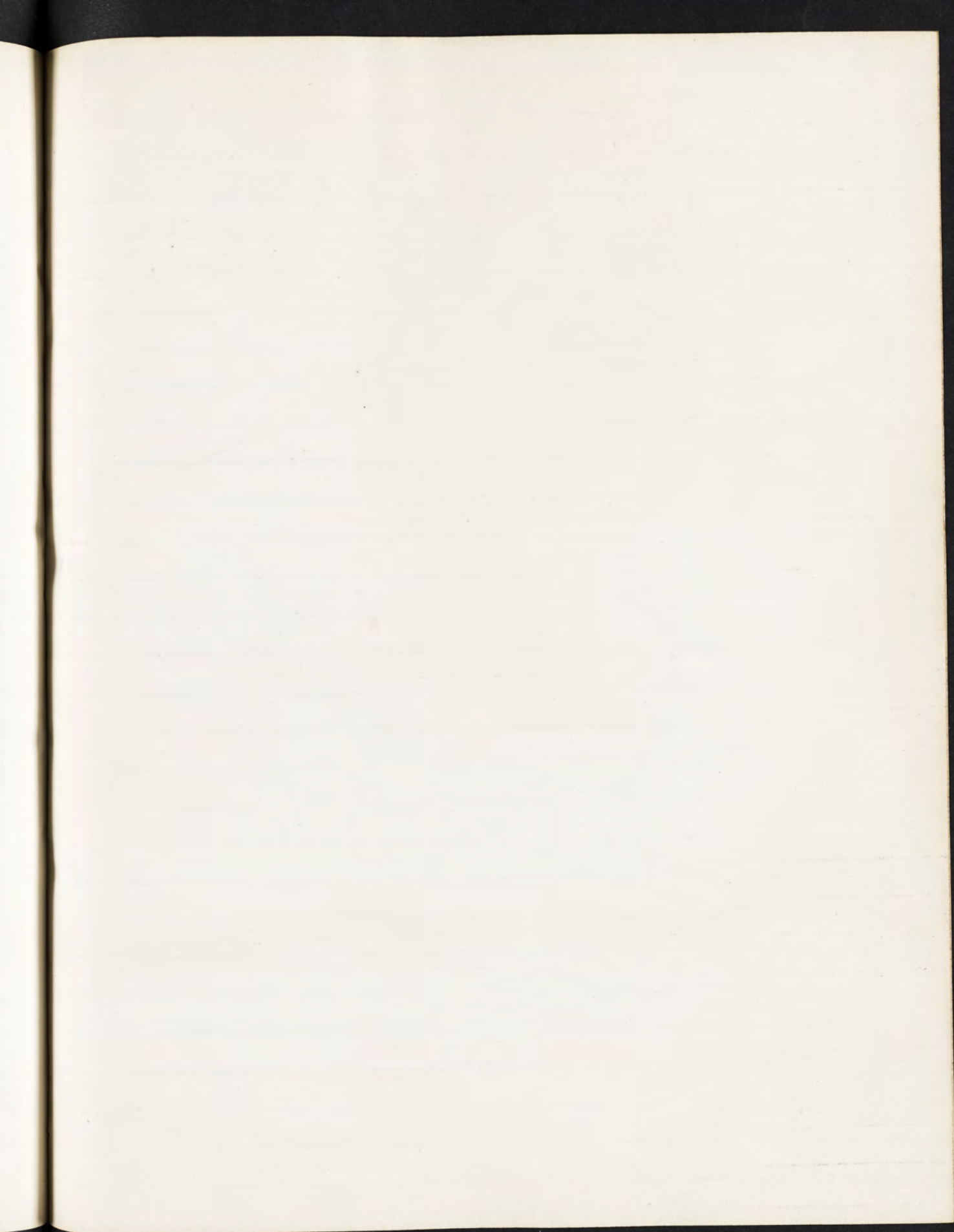


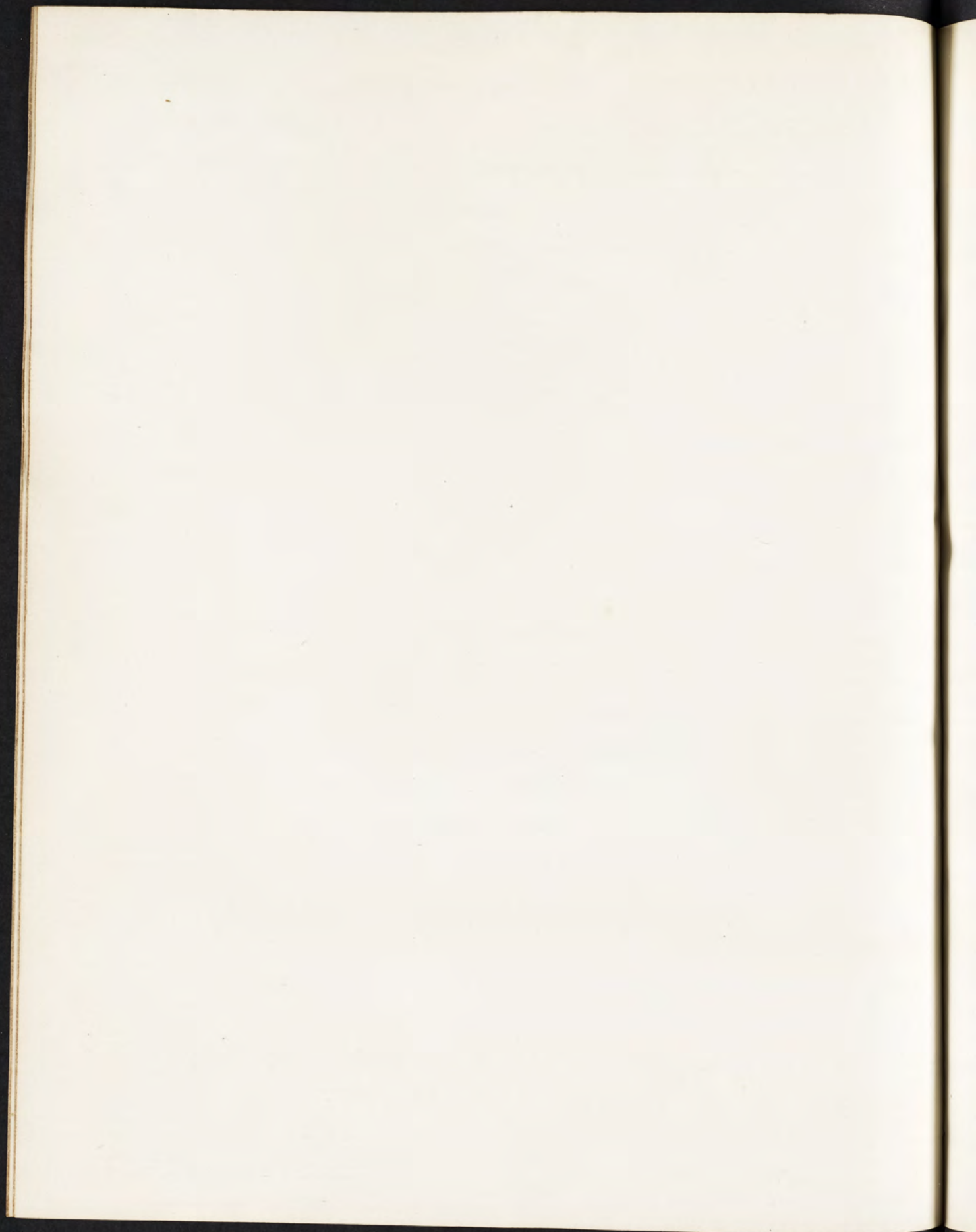












My dear Sir,

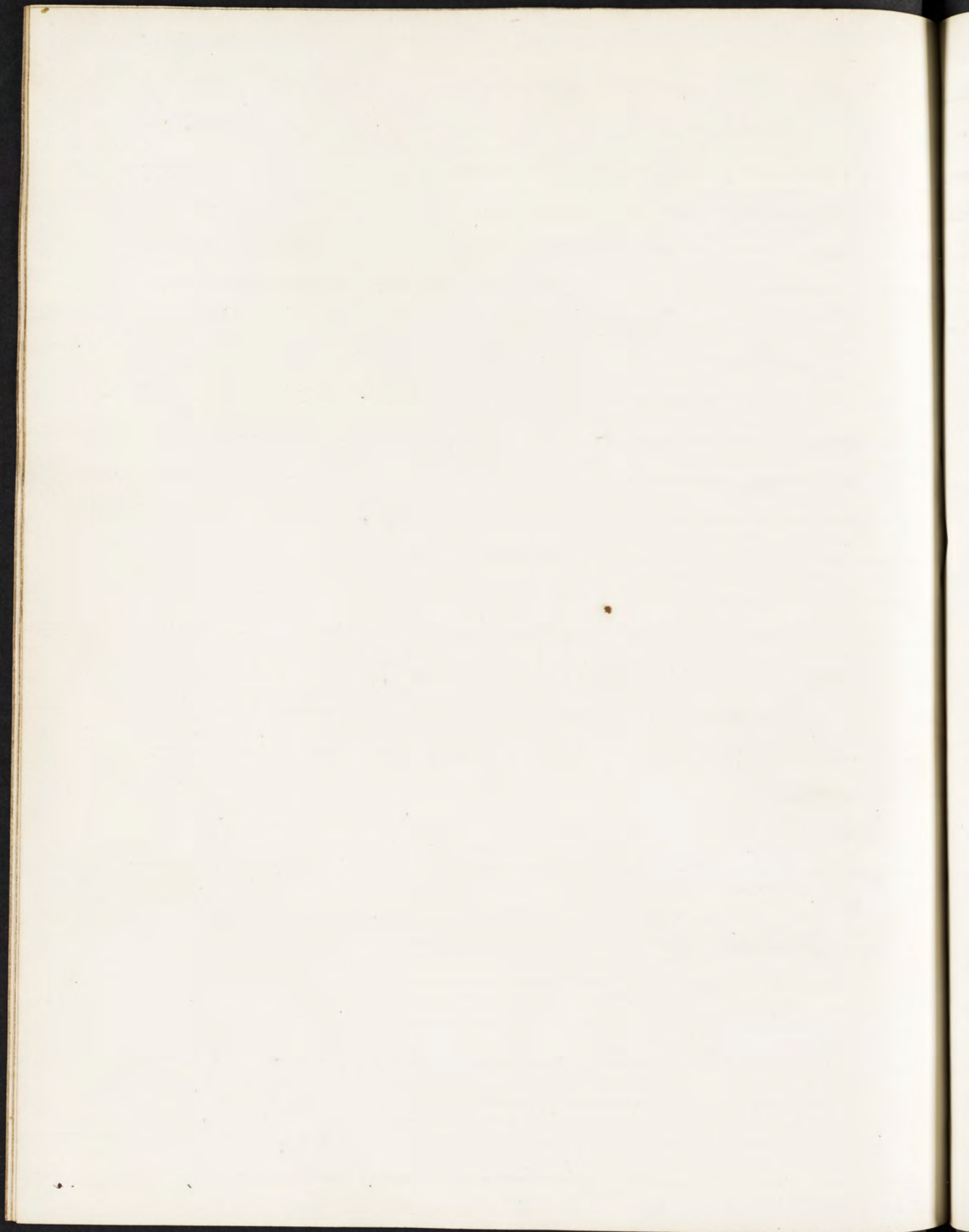
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I am sorry to hear that you are not well, but I hope you will soon be better. I am writing you a few lines to let you know that I am thinking of you and hope you will be better soon.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well, but I hope you will soon be better. I am writing you a few lines to let you know that I am thinking of you and hope you will be better soon.

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Baglivi on Fever. -

At the commencement of acute Fever avoid purgatives, beware likewise of too volatile & too powerful remedies, for the disease yet being crude, you will carry off what is not to be carried off, or you will augment the fever, or kill your patients.

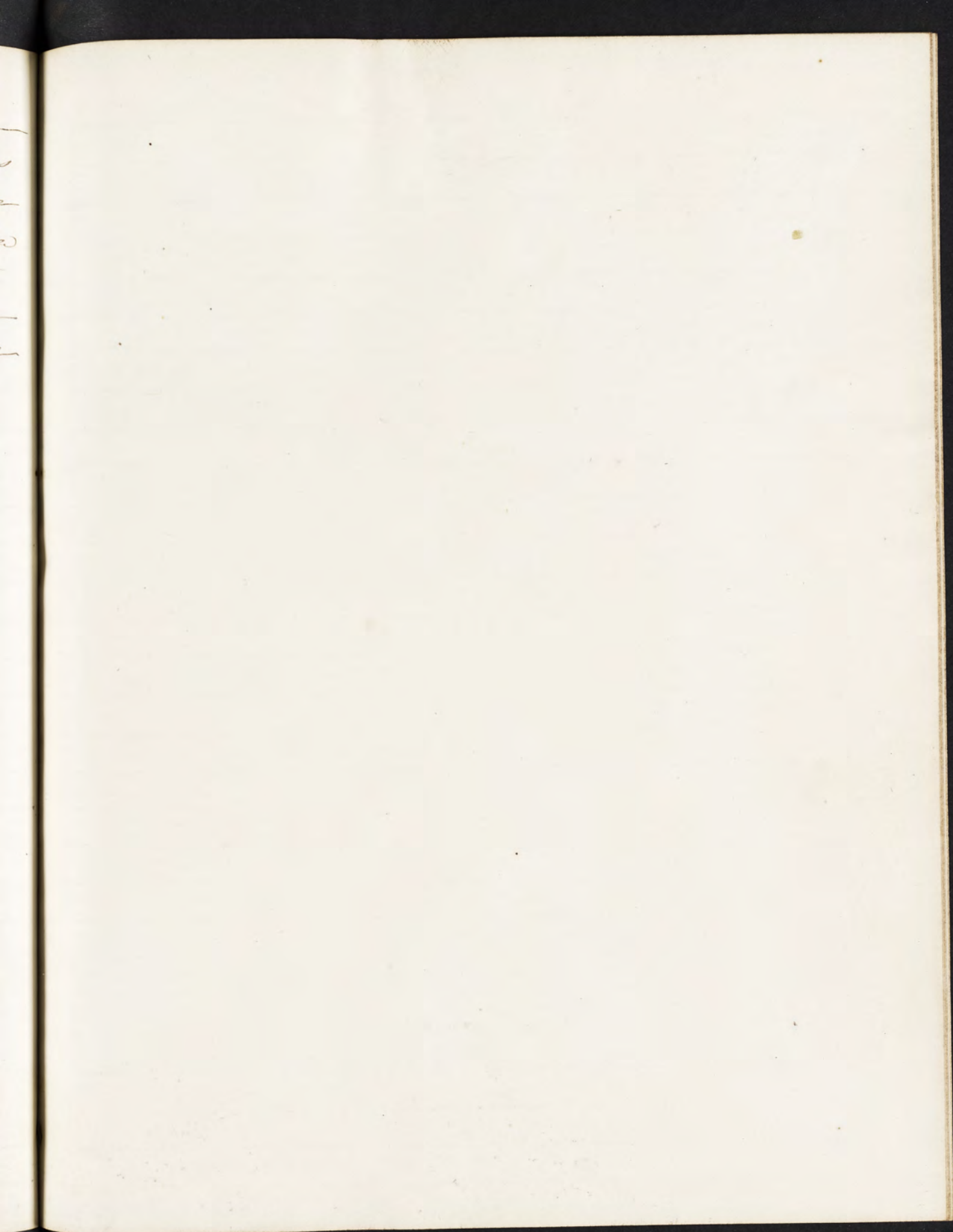
Before the seventh day in acute & inflammatory affections, neither purge nor give powerful diaphoretics, if there yet be crude present matter, ^{even} ~~and~~ mixed with healthy fluids. Nor listen to such remedies, except the perceptible signs of costiveness be apparent.

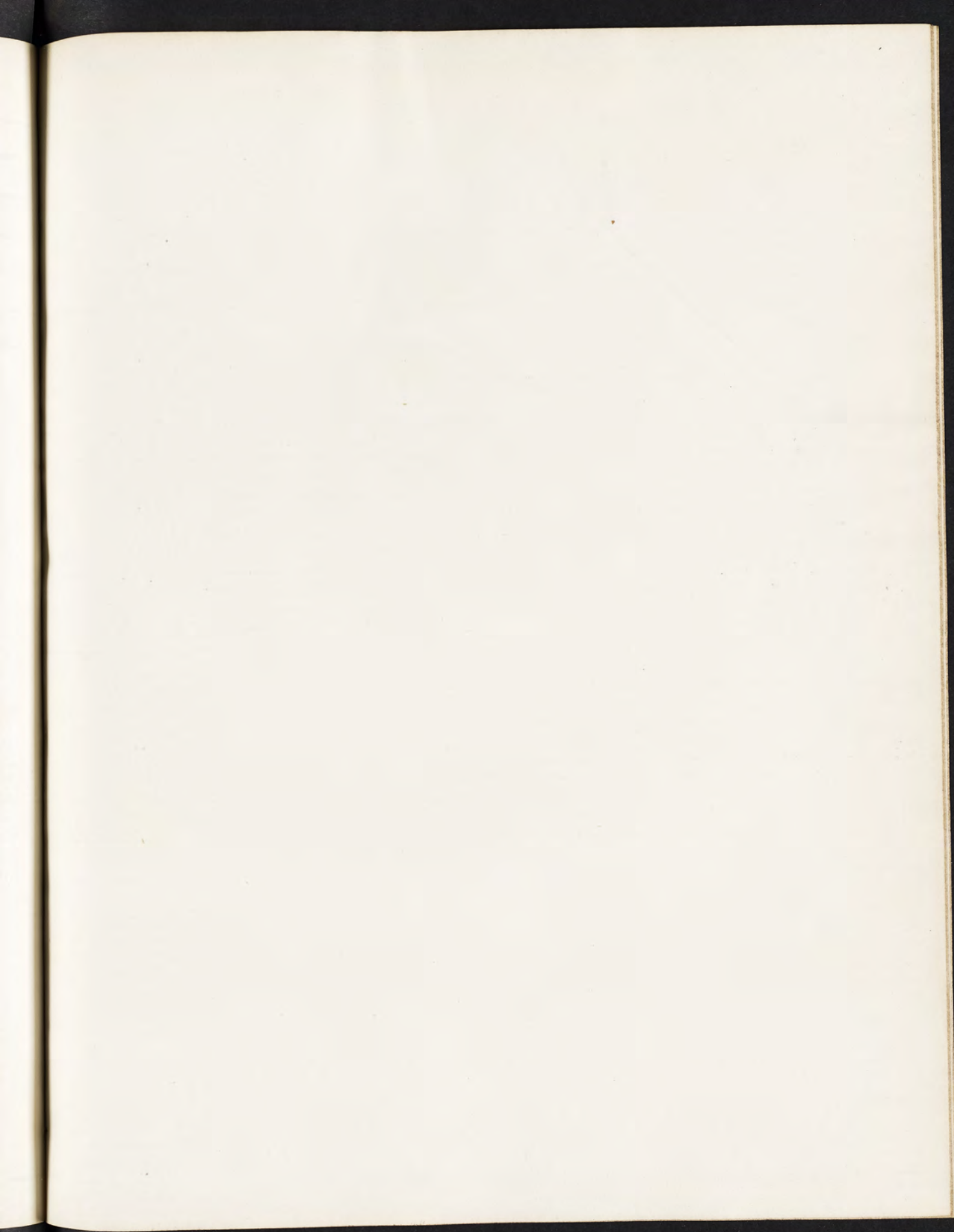
If there be too great turgescence of the vessels, a determination of blood to the lungs, or other parts, should phrenitis threaten, & the subject be young & the temperament be acute &c. in continued fever always let blood at the commencement, & do it before the seventh day. Repeat it according to the urgency of the symptoms. If by this means the vessels are emptied, the mass of blood being rendered lax, you pave the way for diaphoretics, for purgatives & other expedients of this kind, demanded by the stage of the disease.

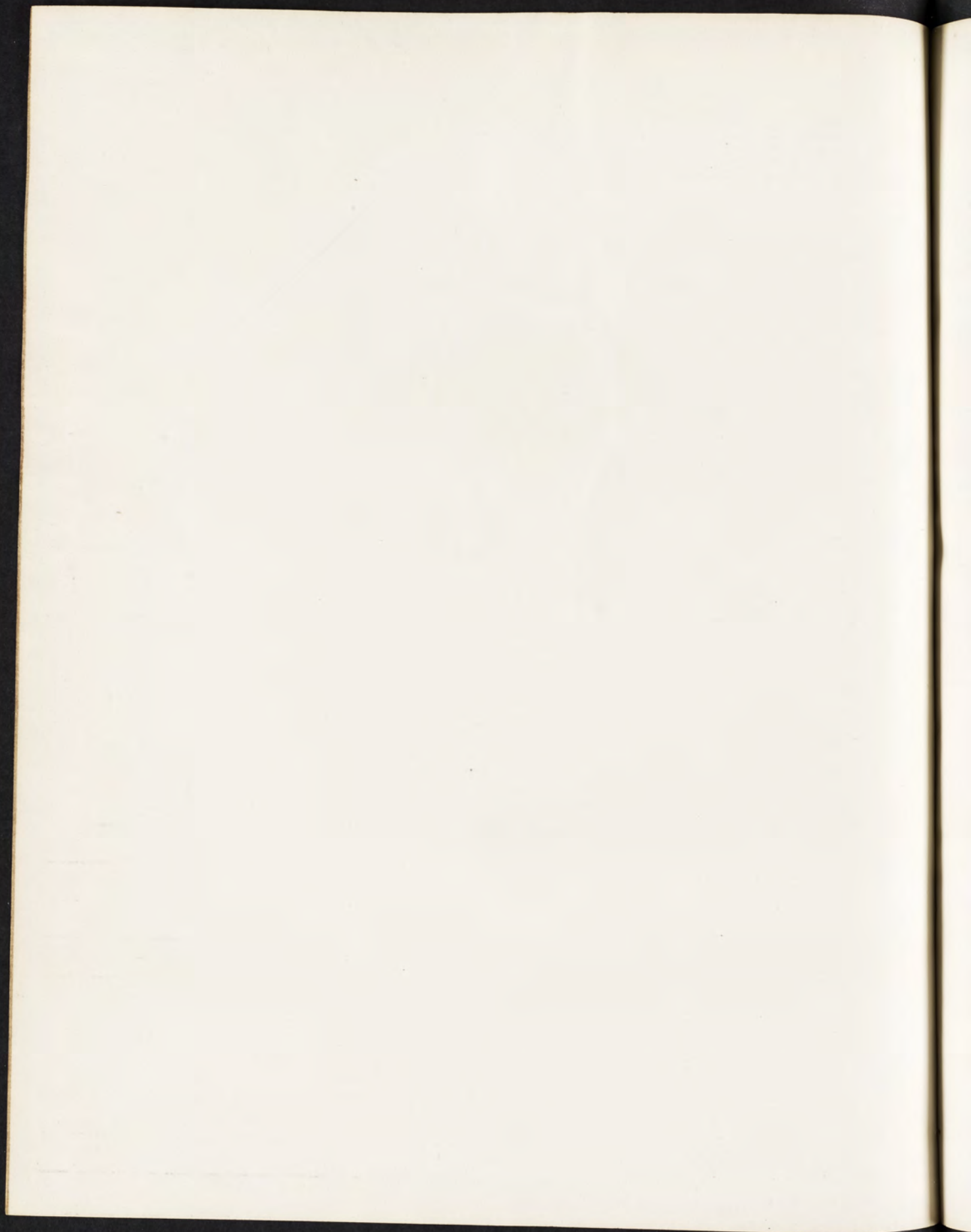
If the least suspicion be presented, of Malignant fever, from coagulation, beware of emission of blood as the pest.

I have observed that emetics were more or less

beneficial or hurtful in various regions and climates, we in Rome do not find them as safe in fever as the more Northern people. In prescribing remedies, therefore, always regard the nature of the climate, & the temperament of the population, nor prescribe any thing which you may learn from books, unless you know well what has been stated.

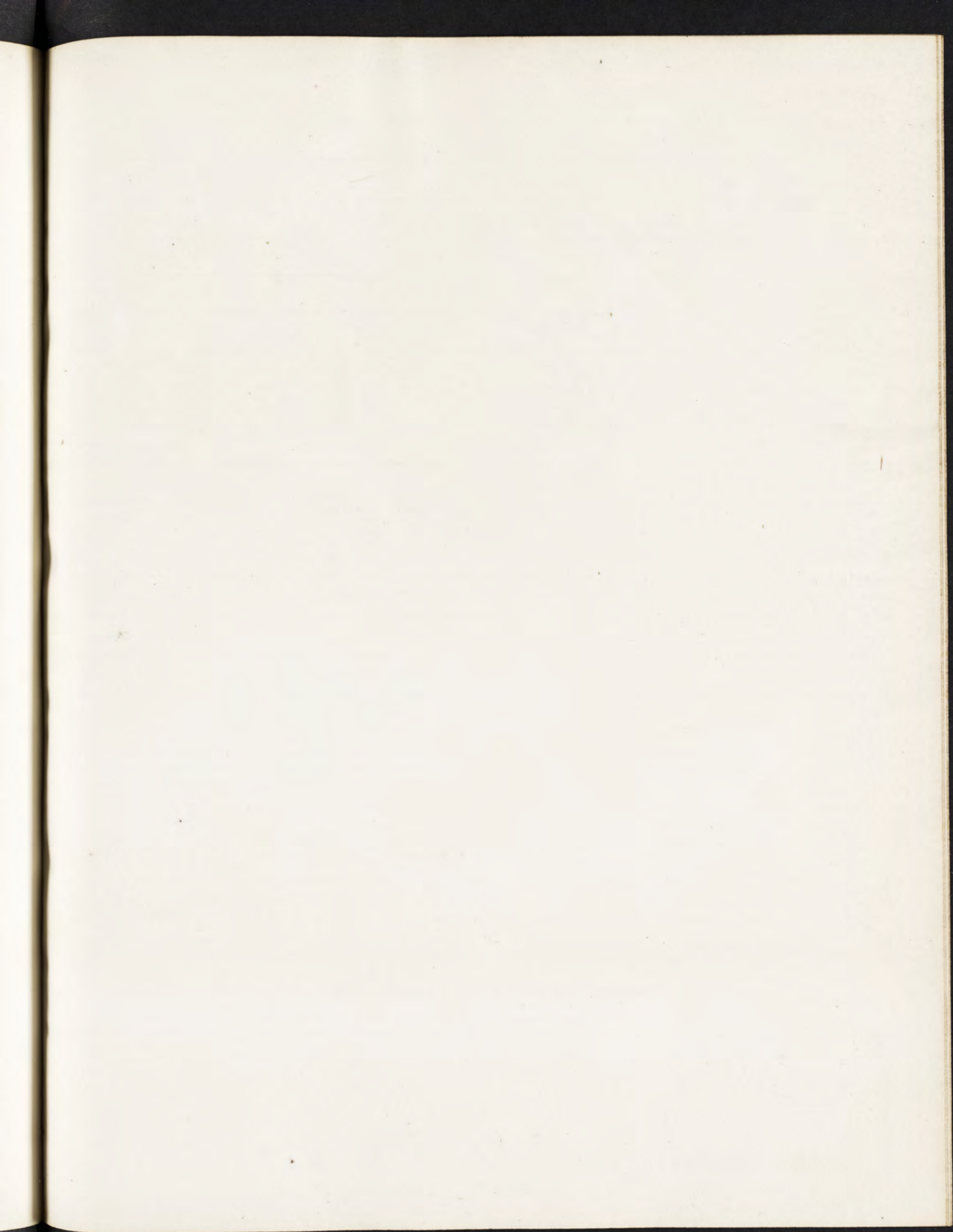




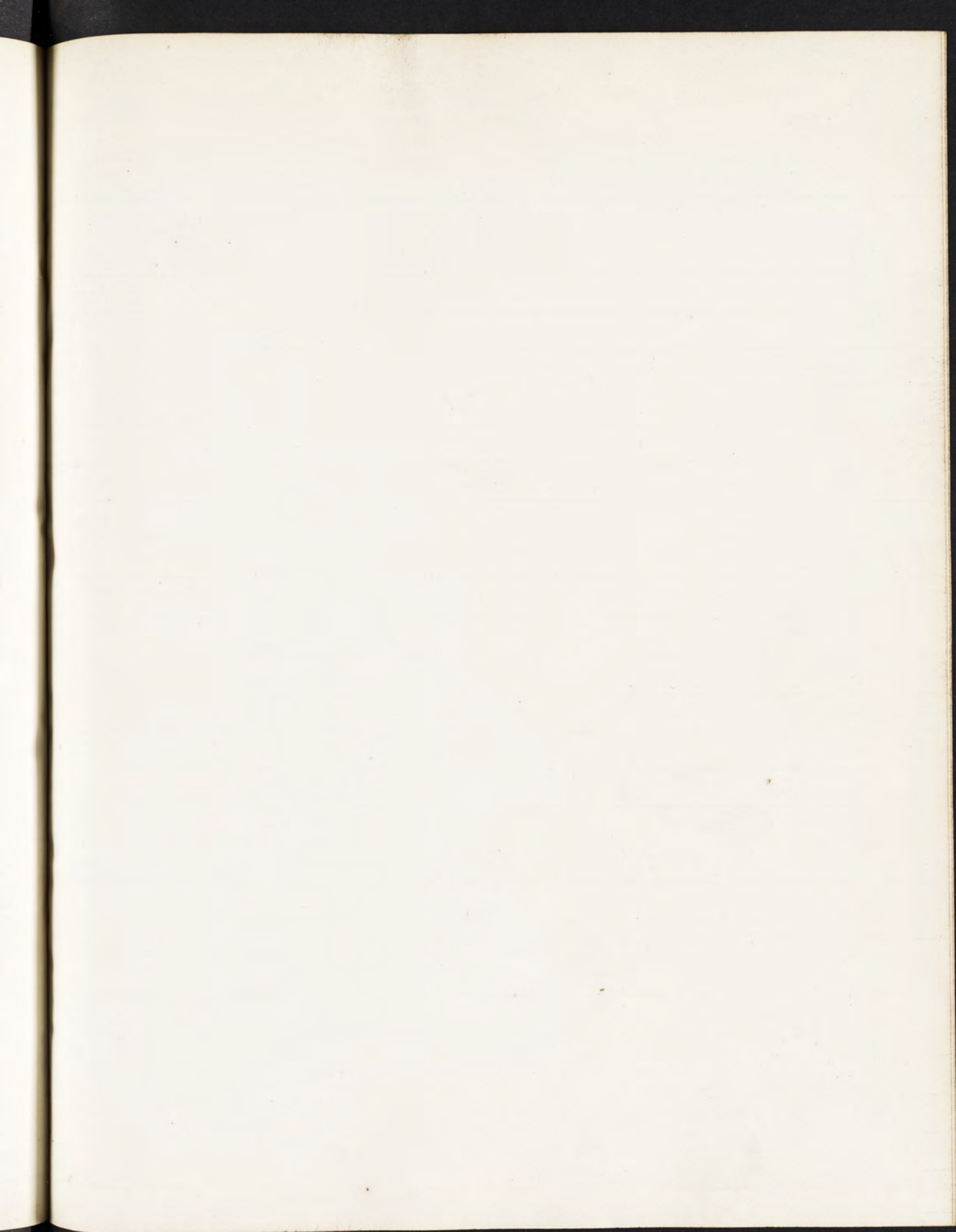


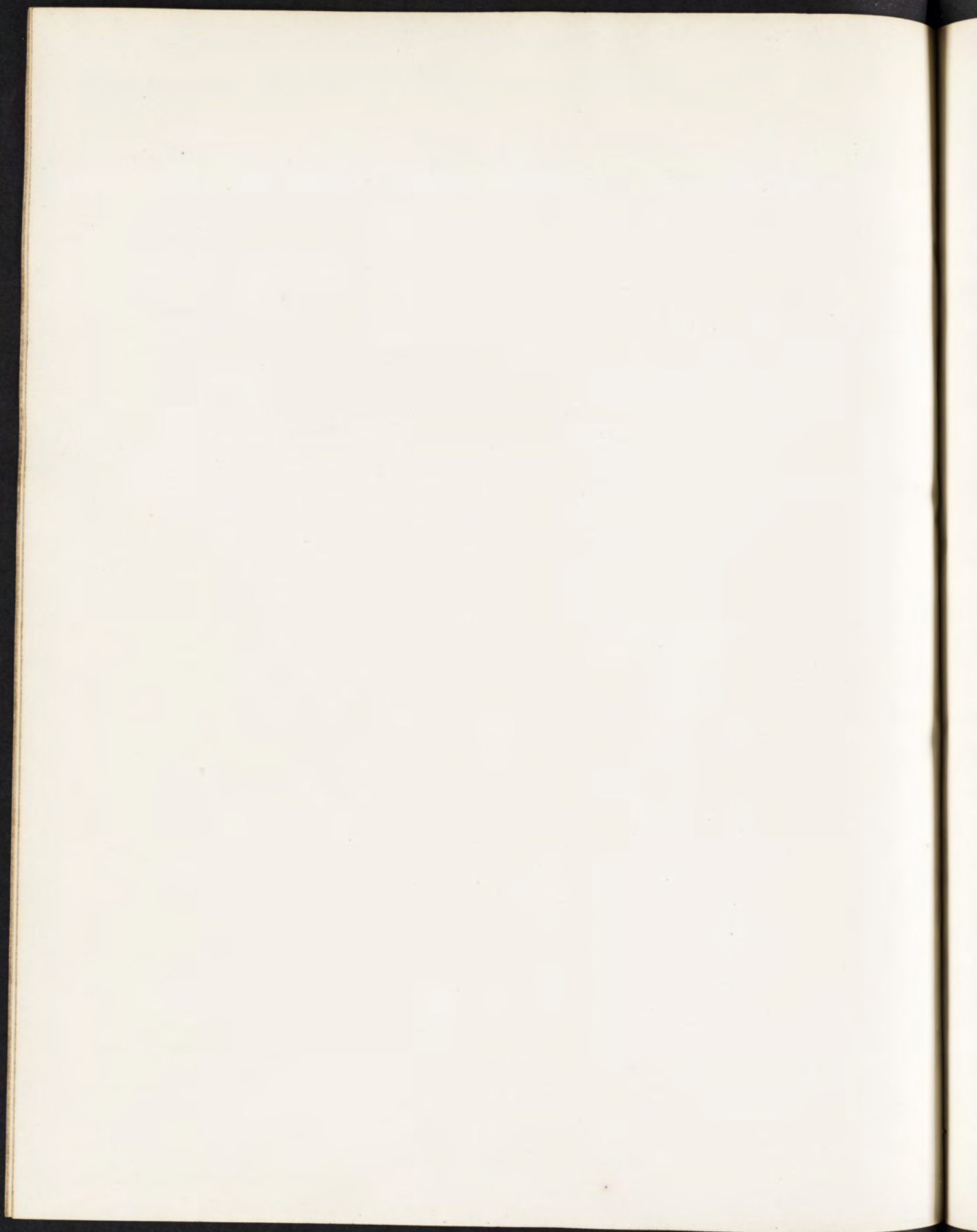


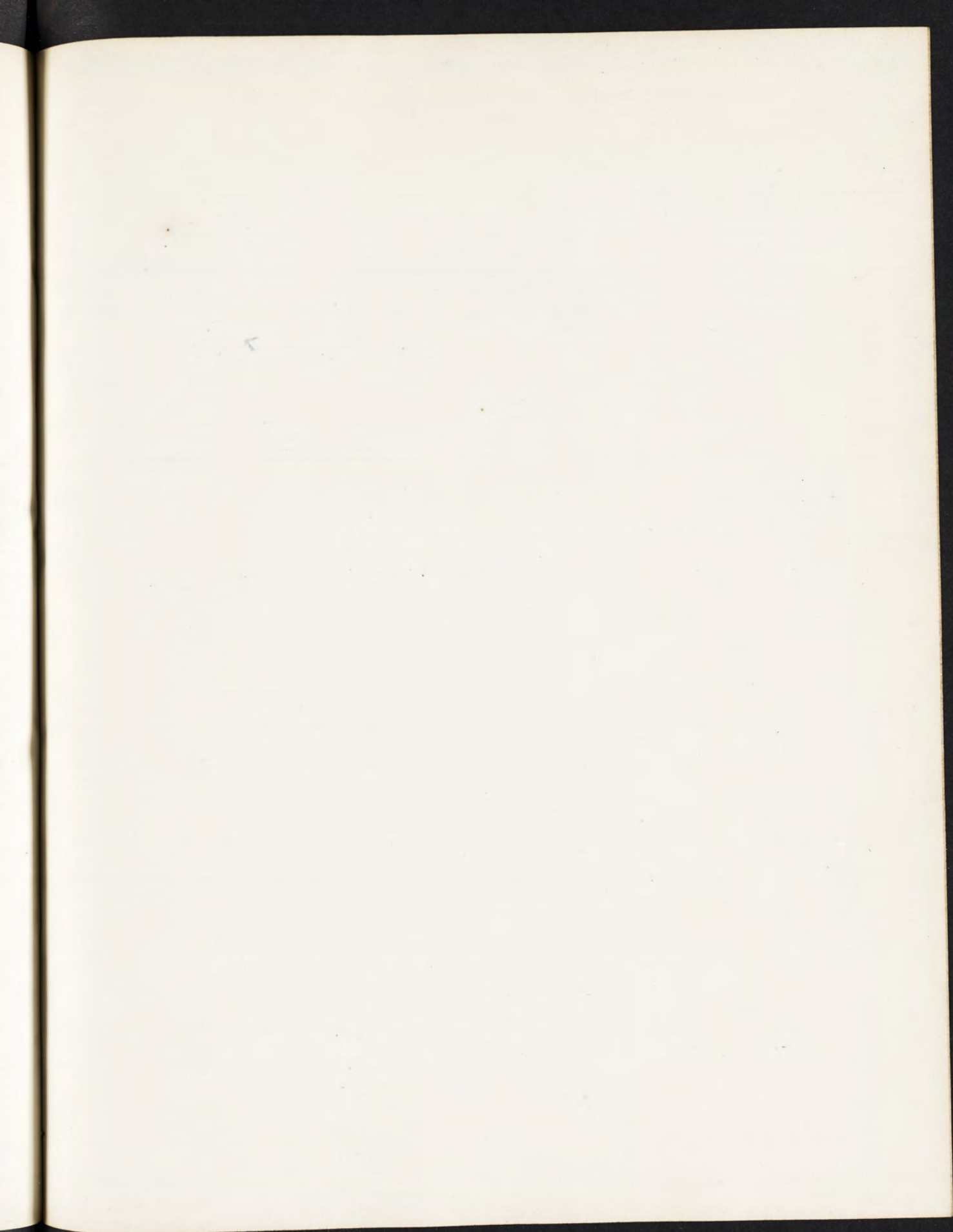




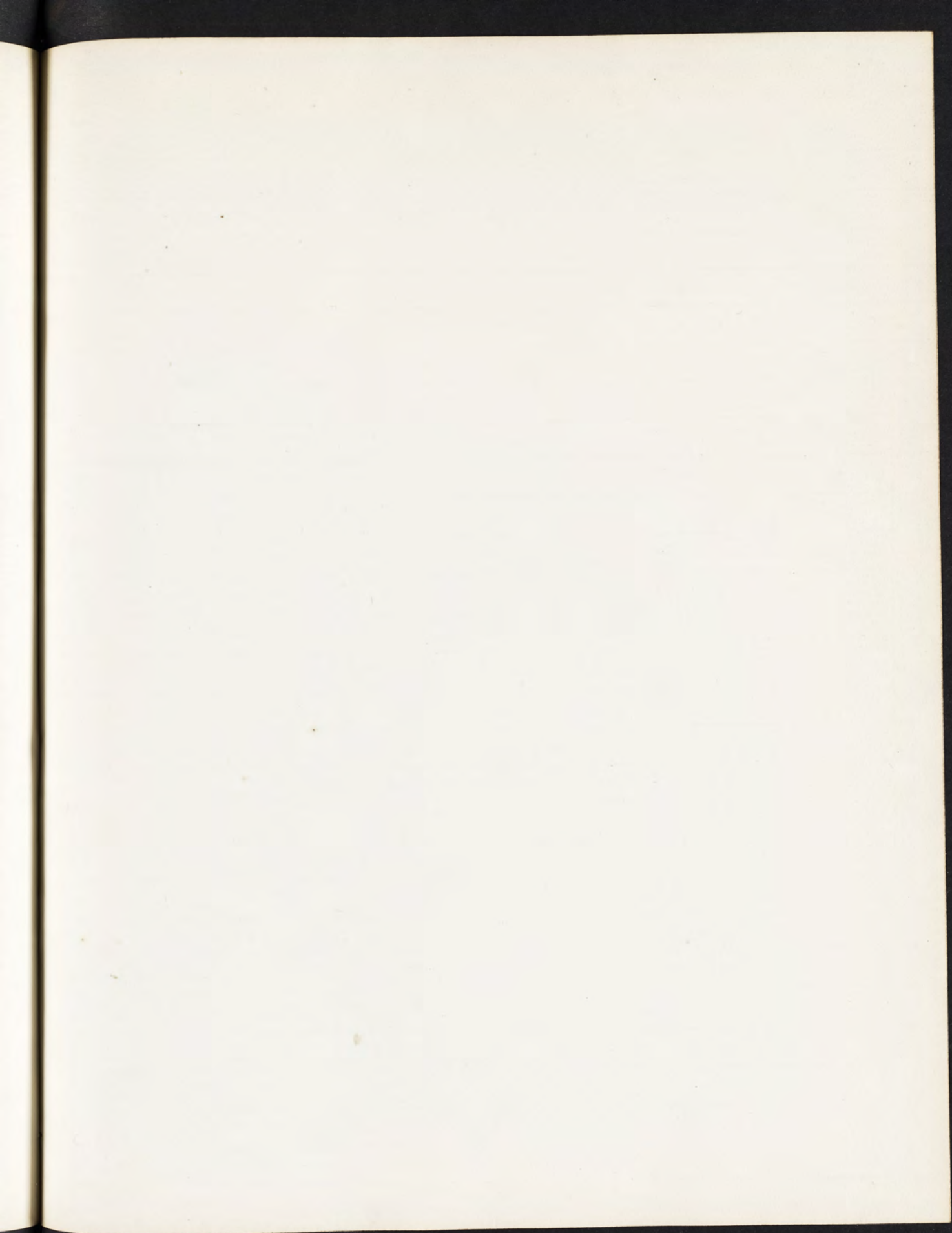


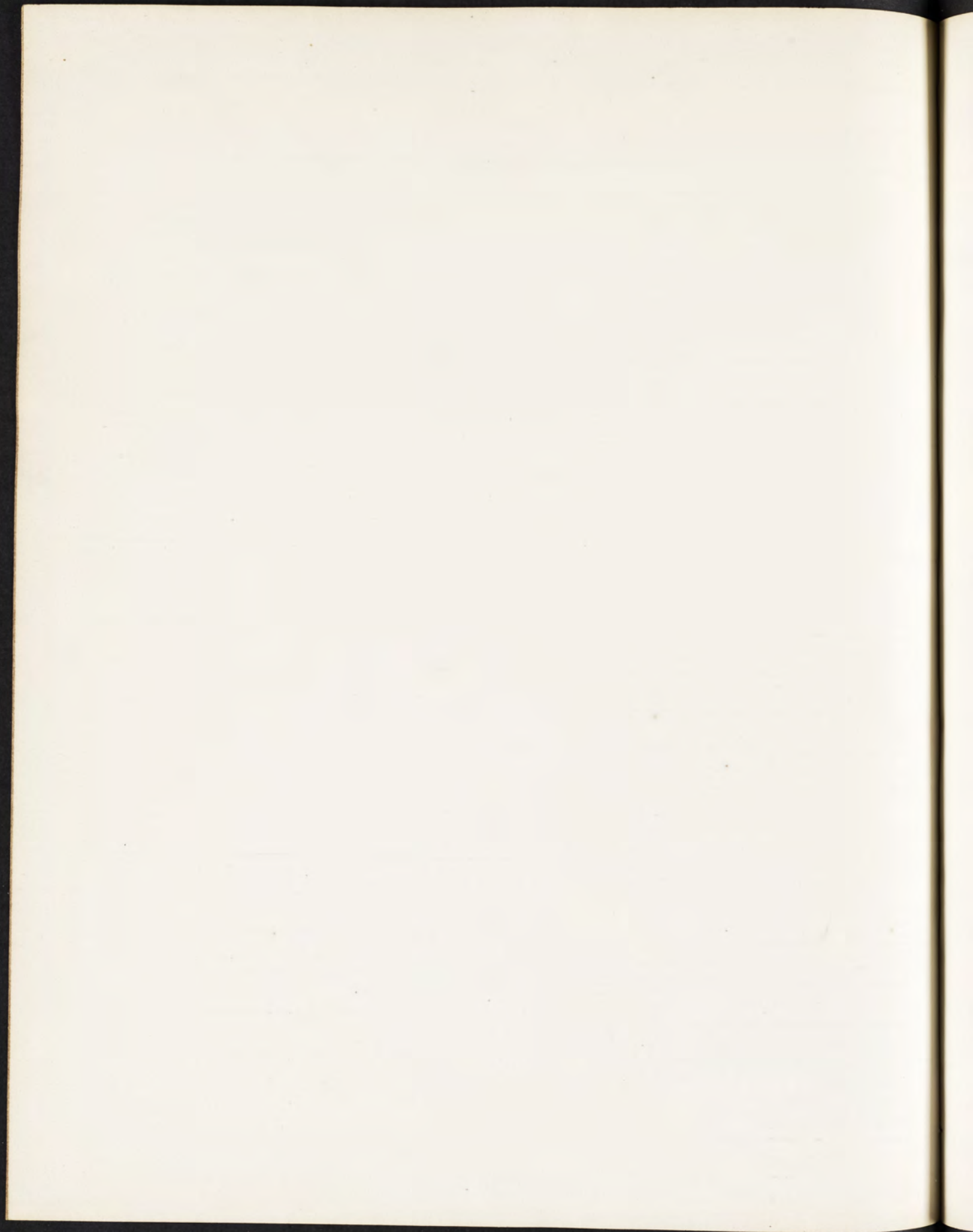




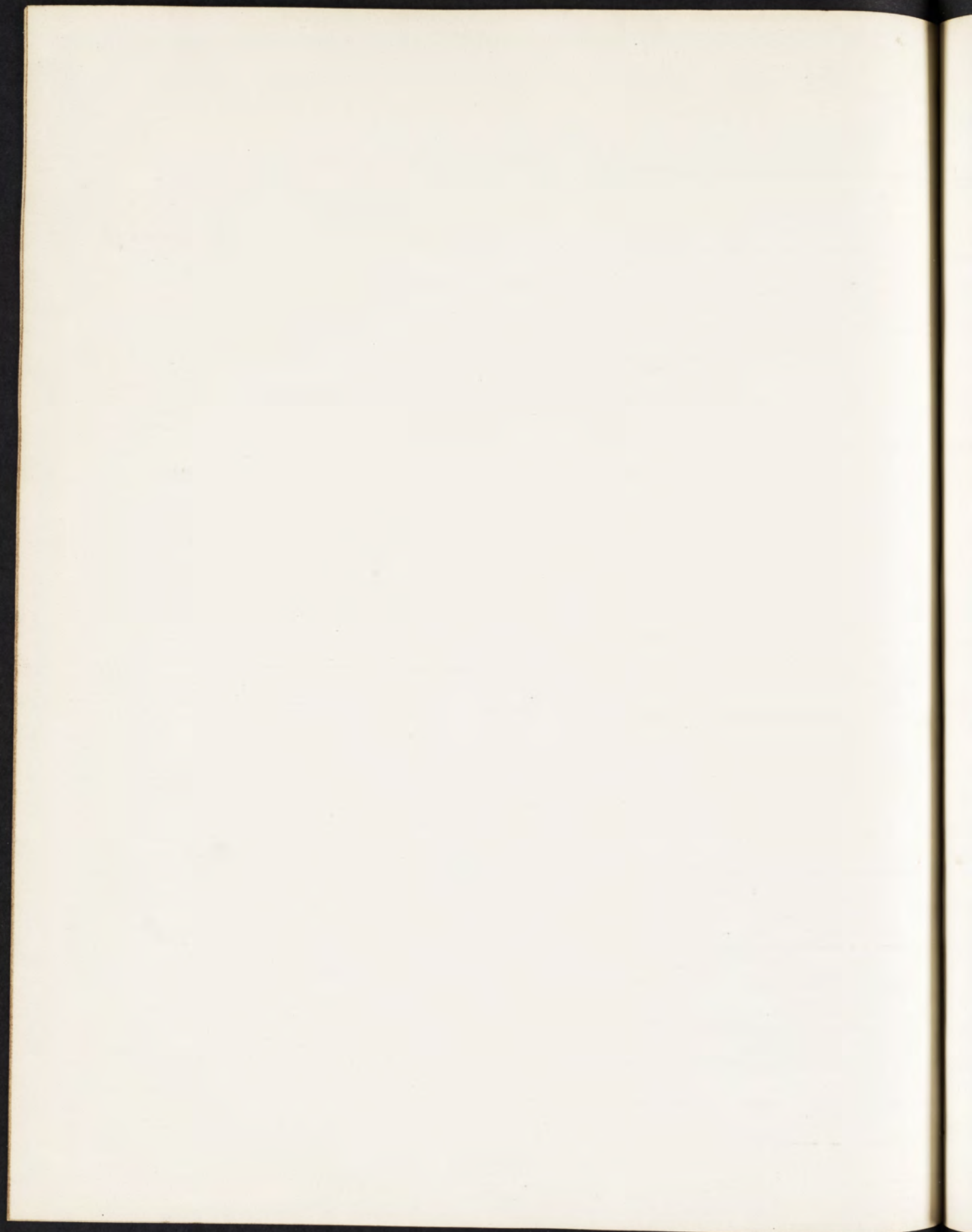




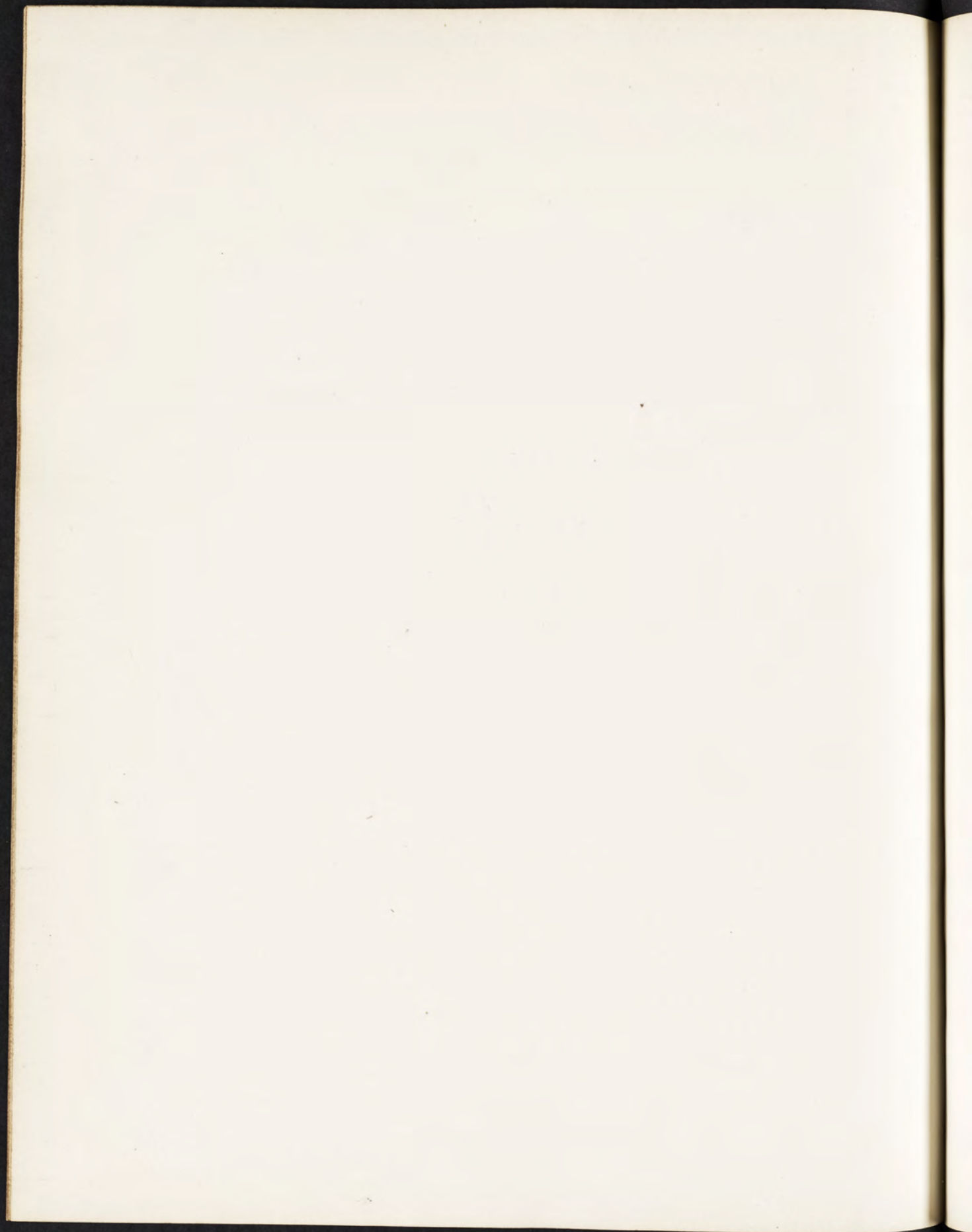




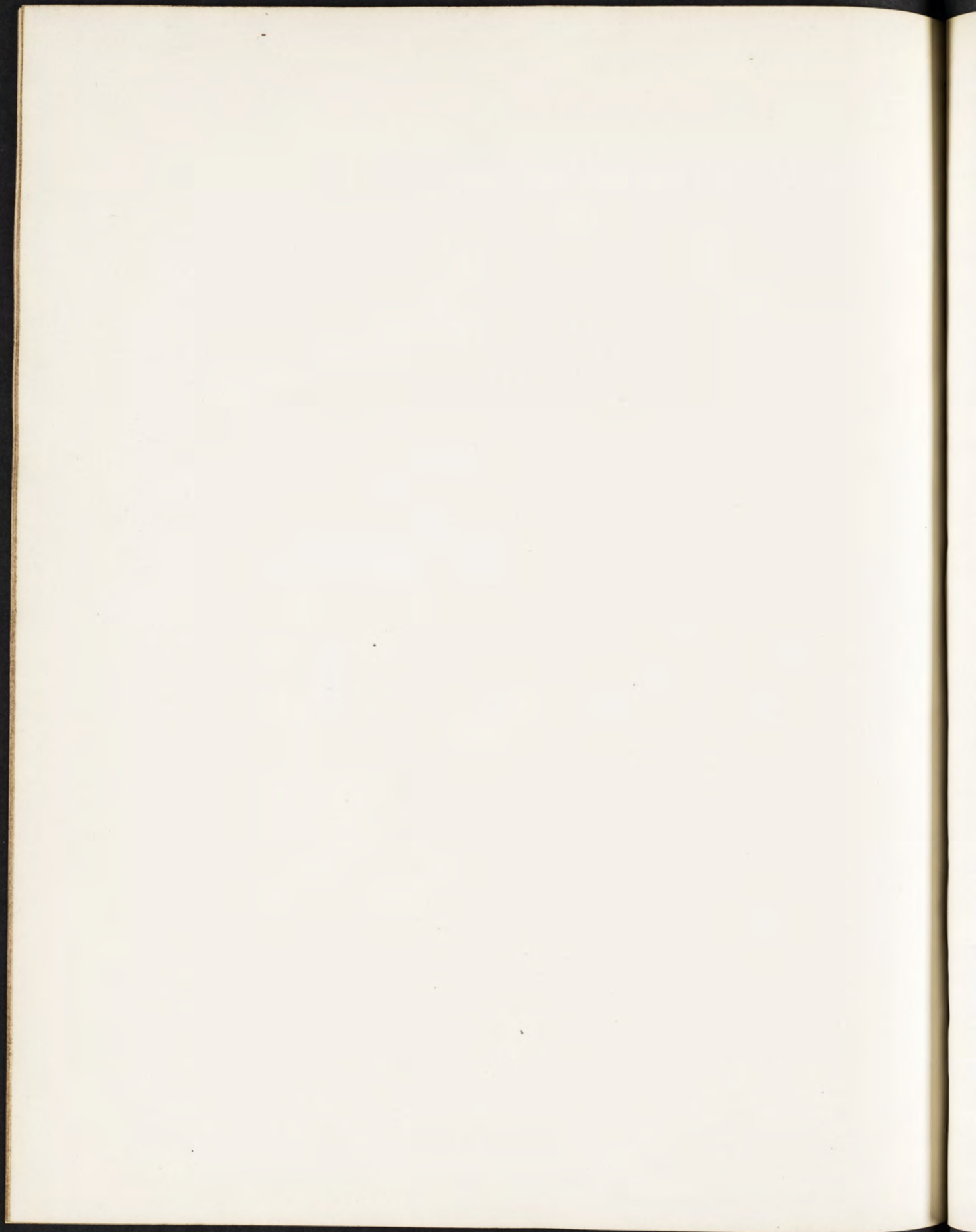




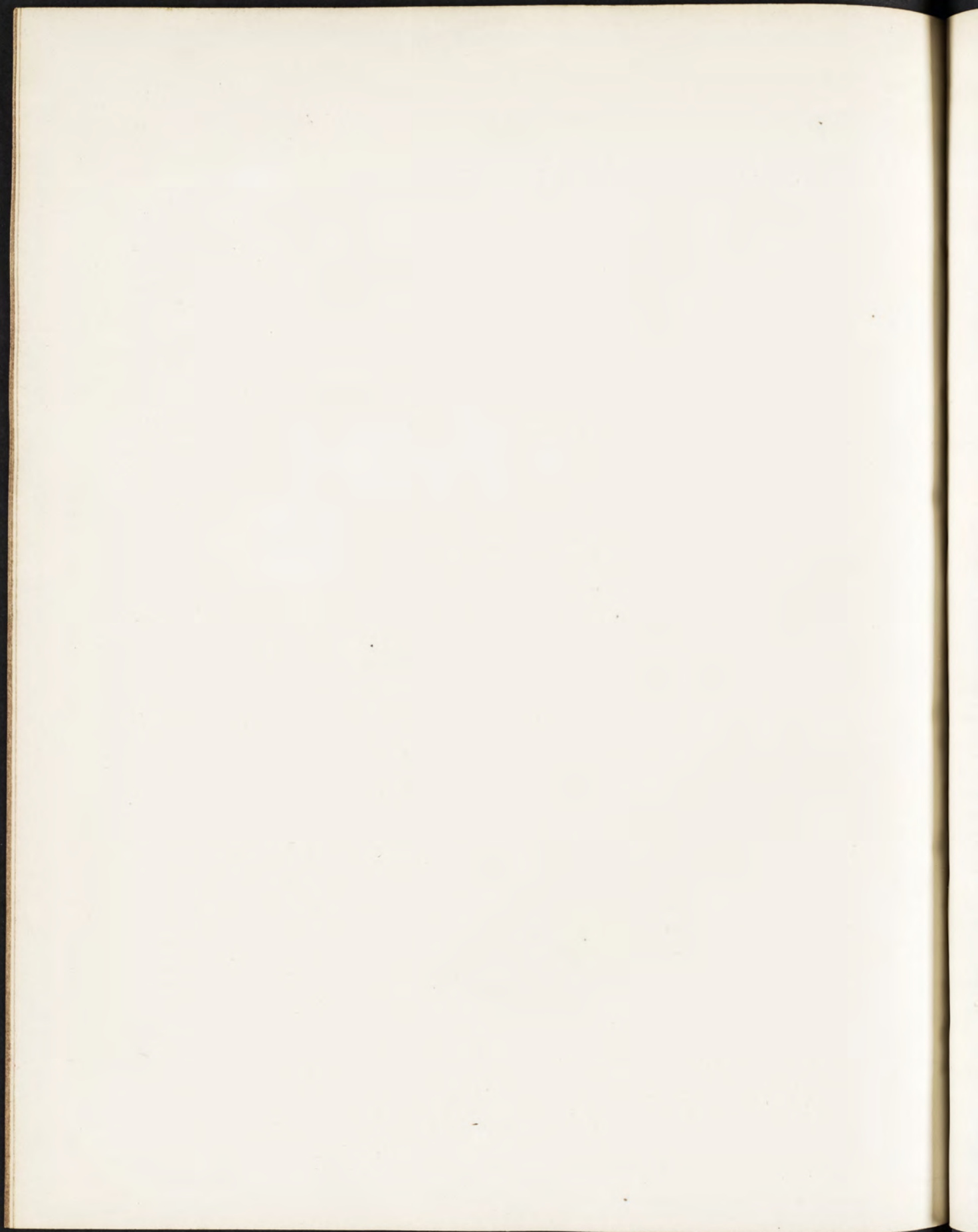


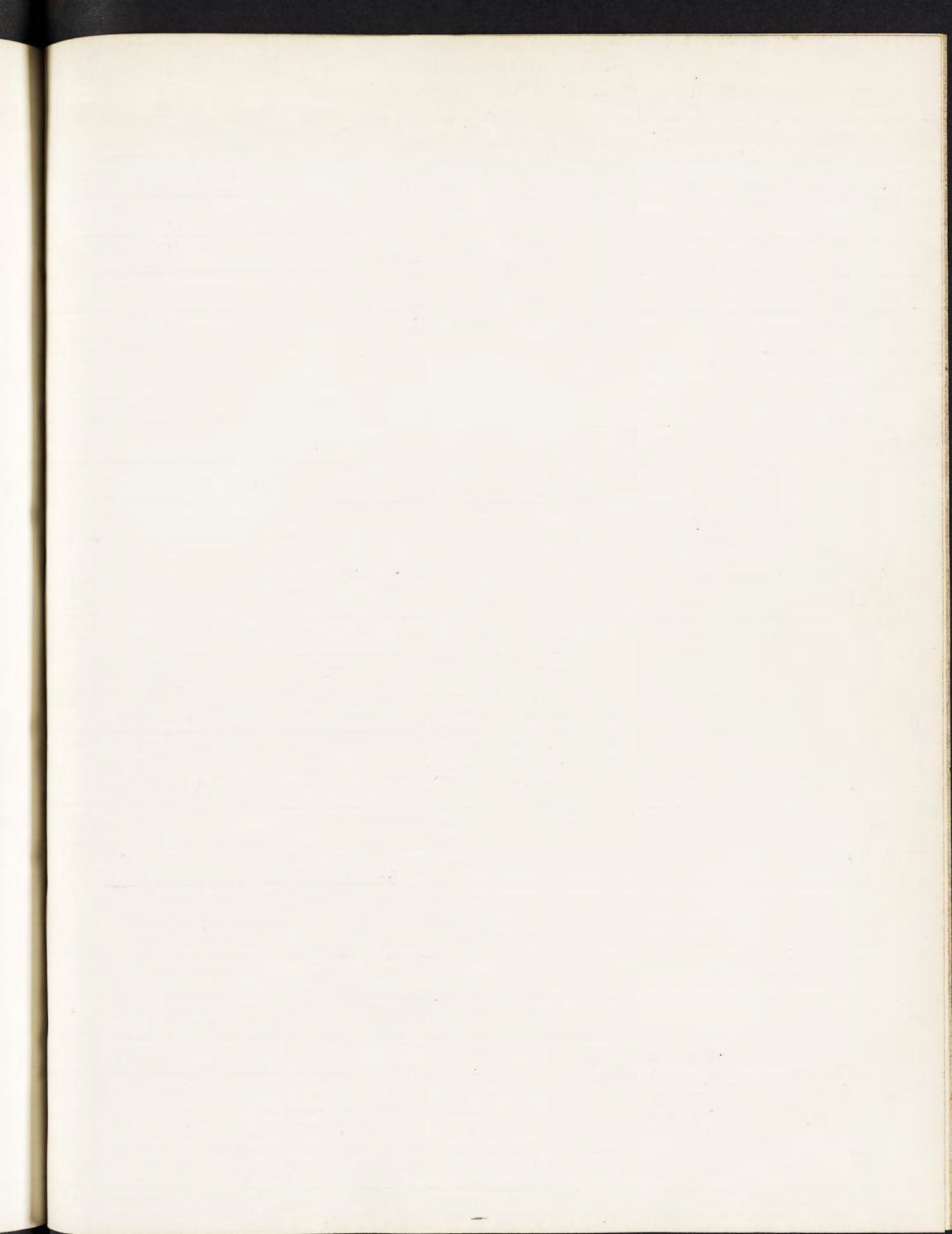


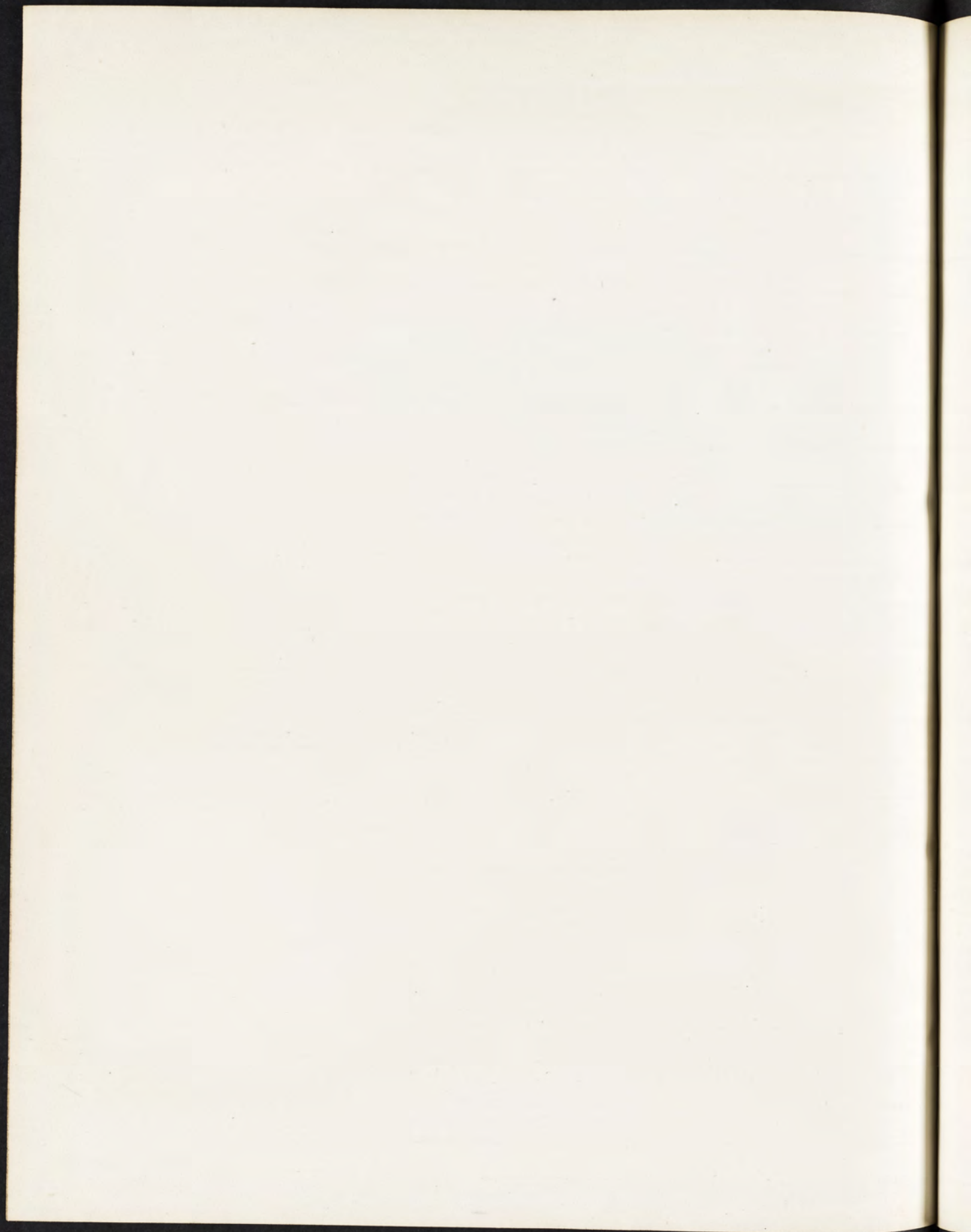


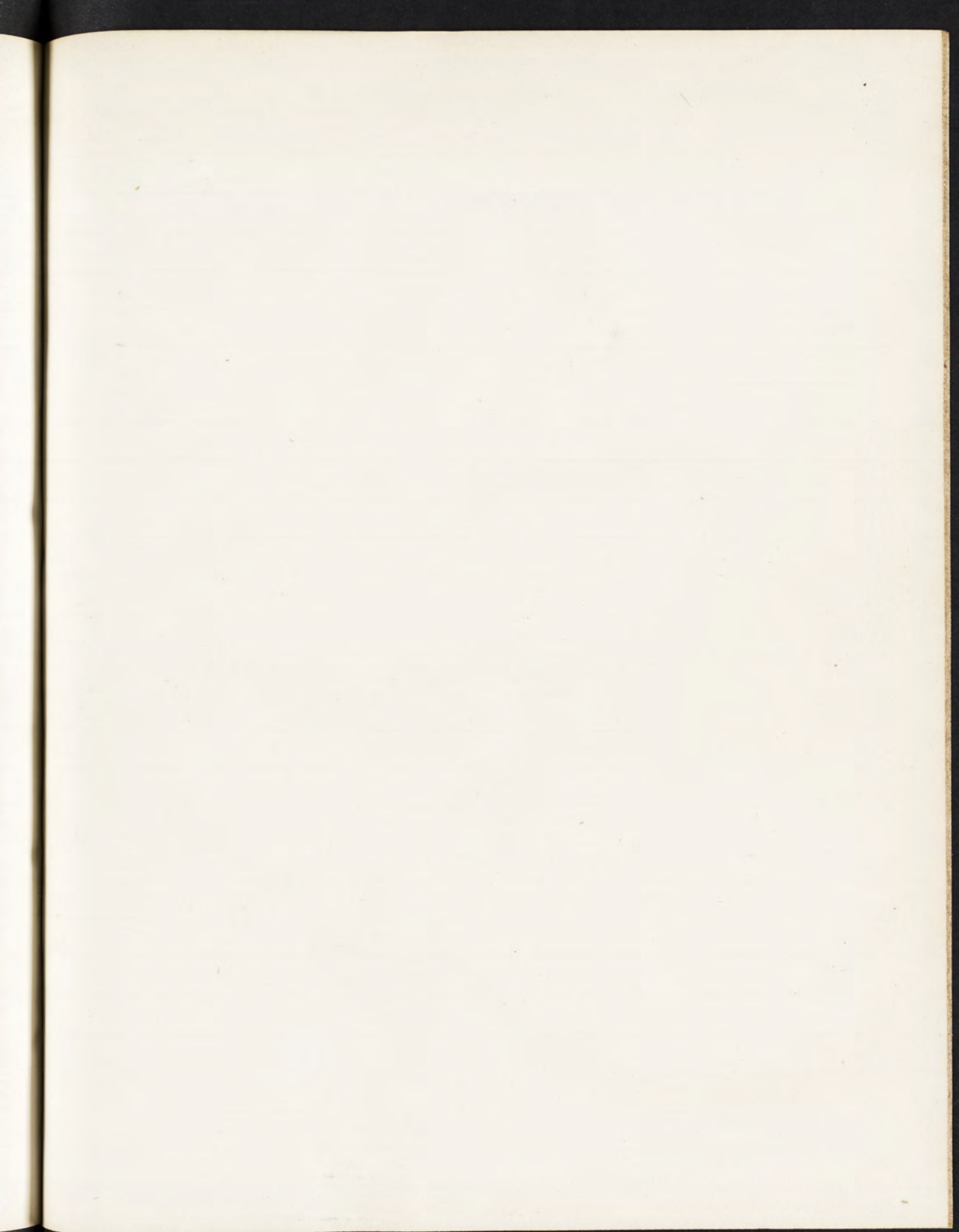


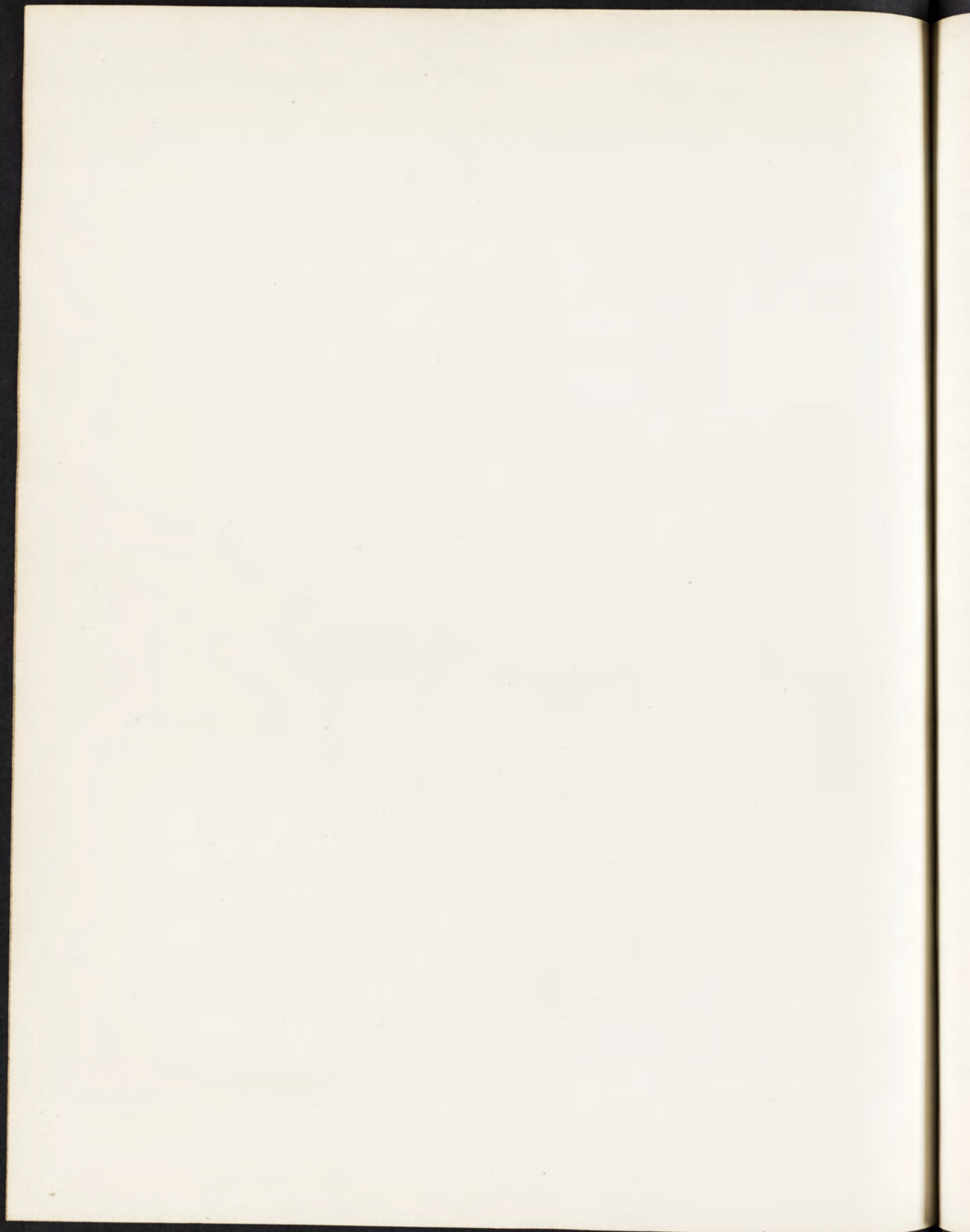




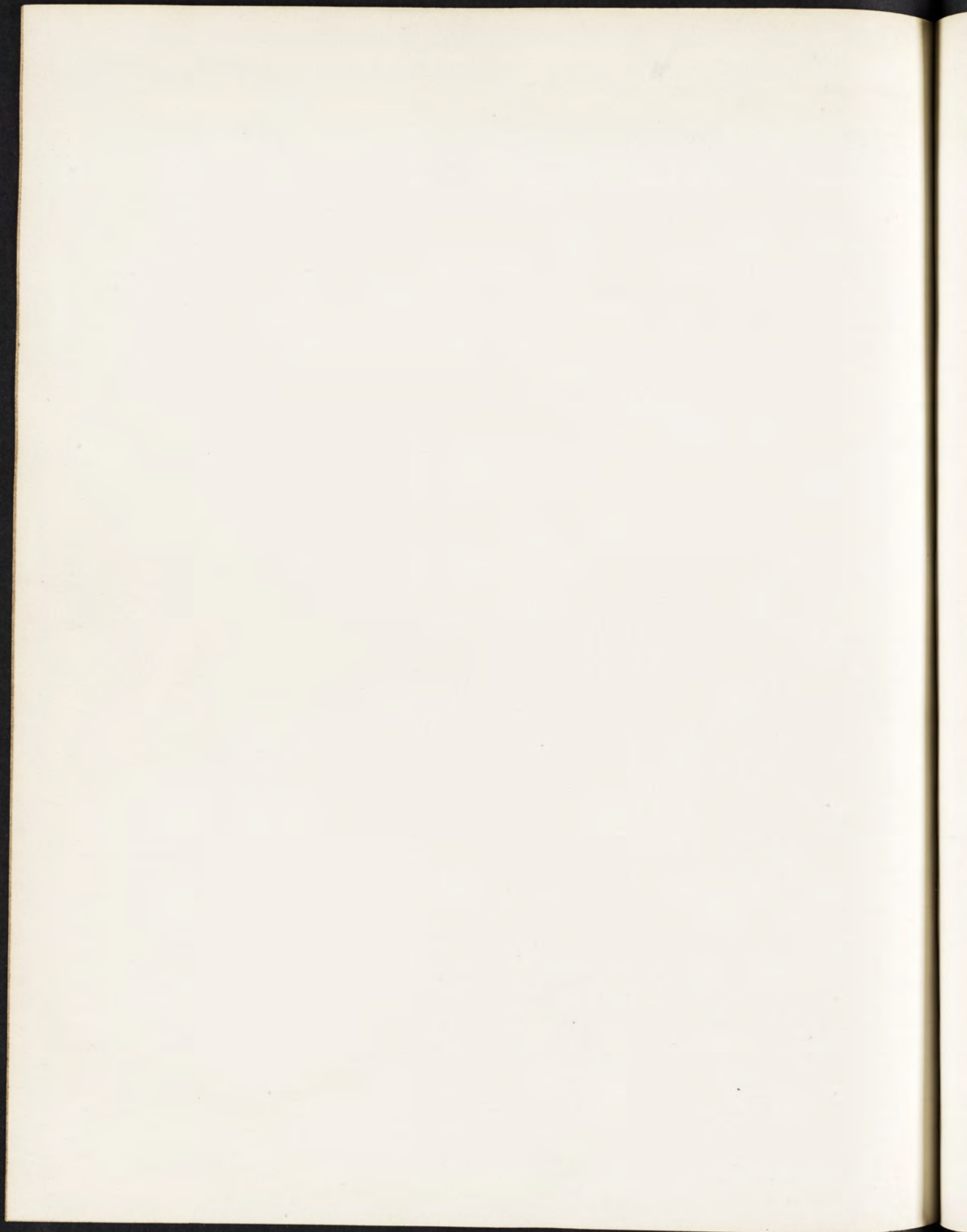


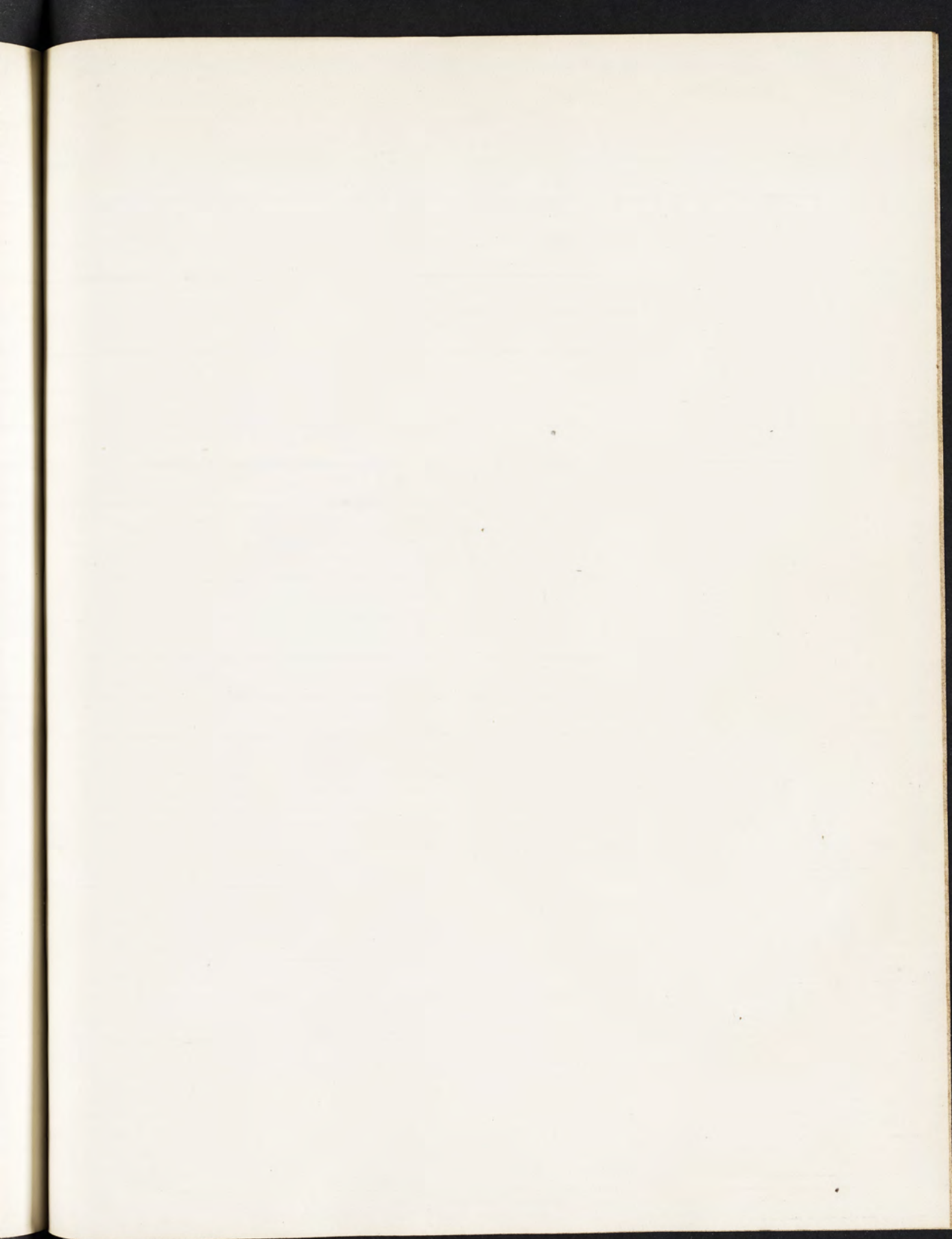






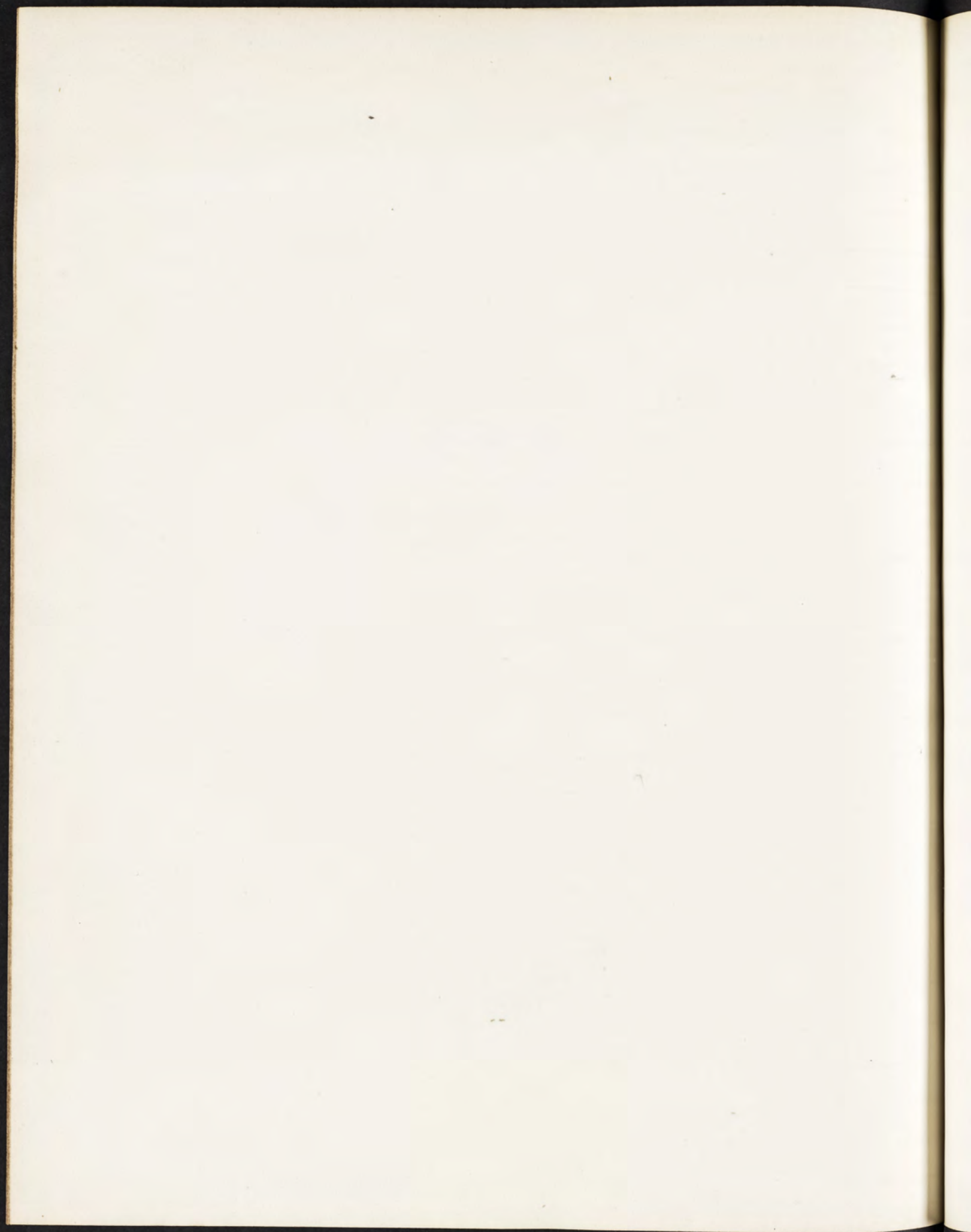


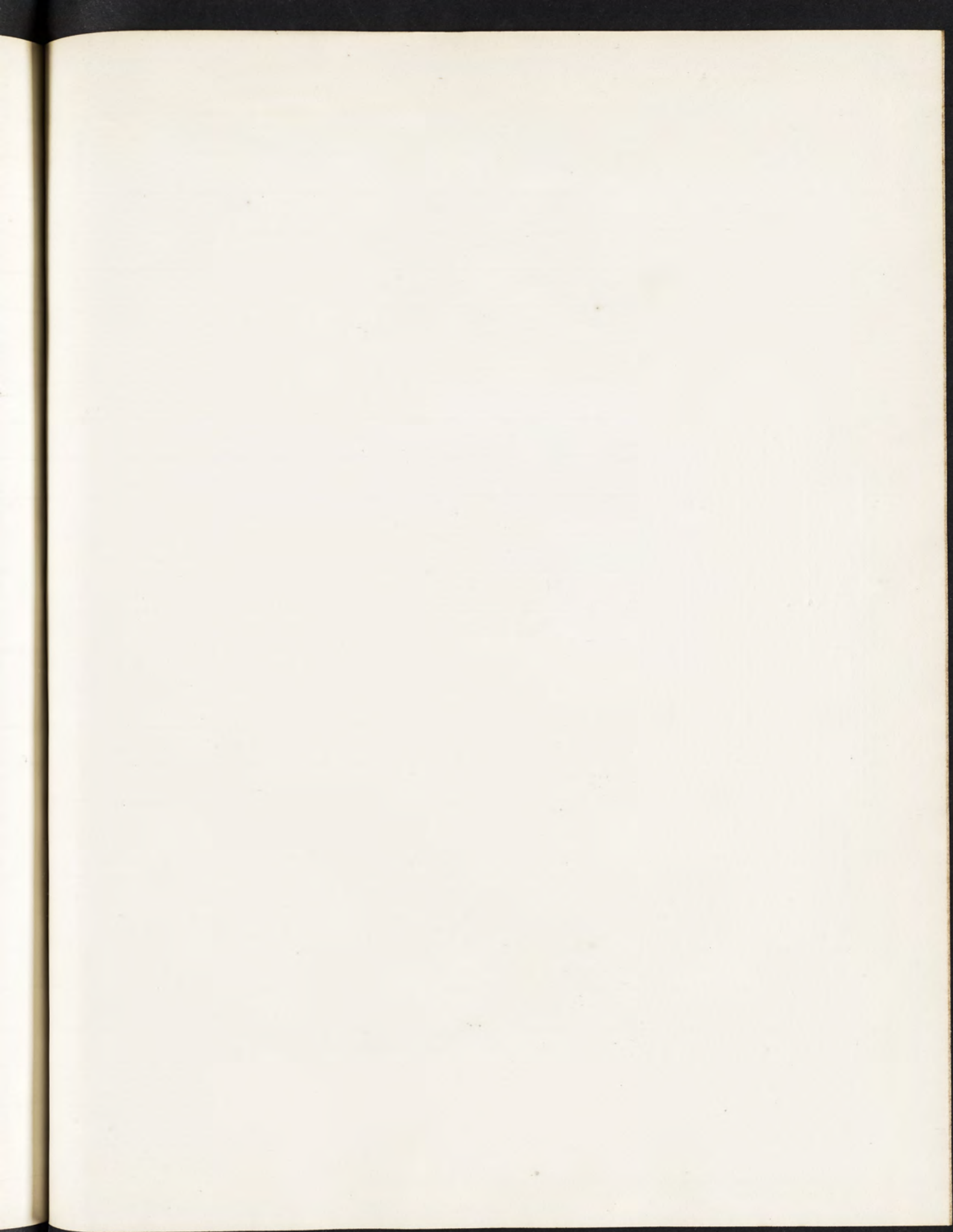




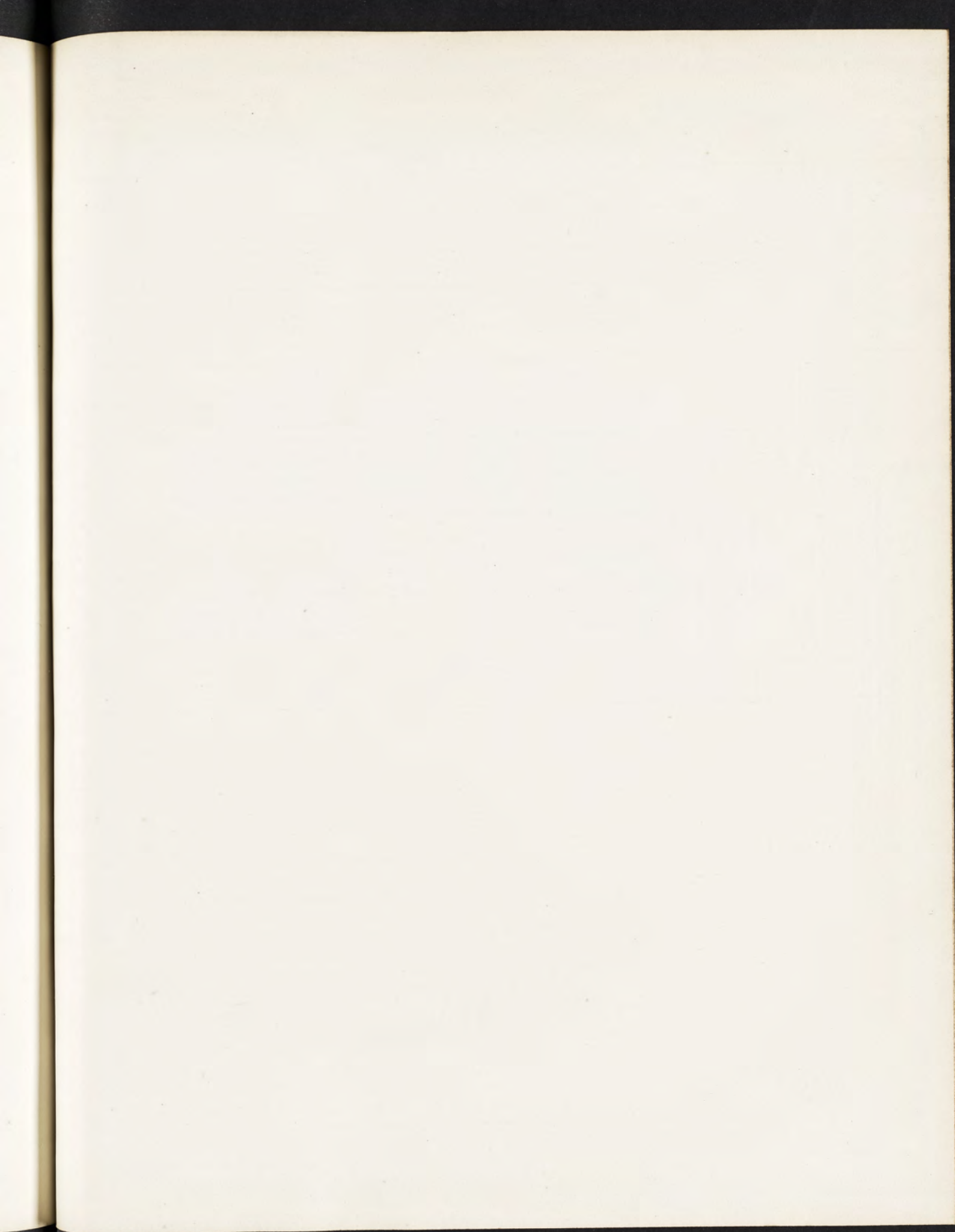


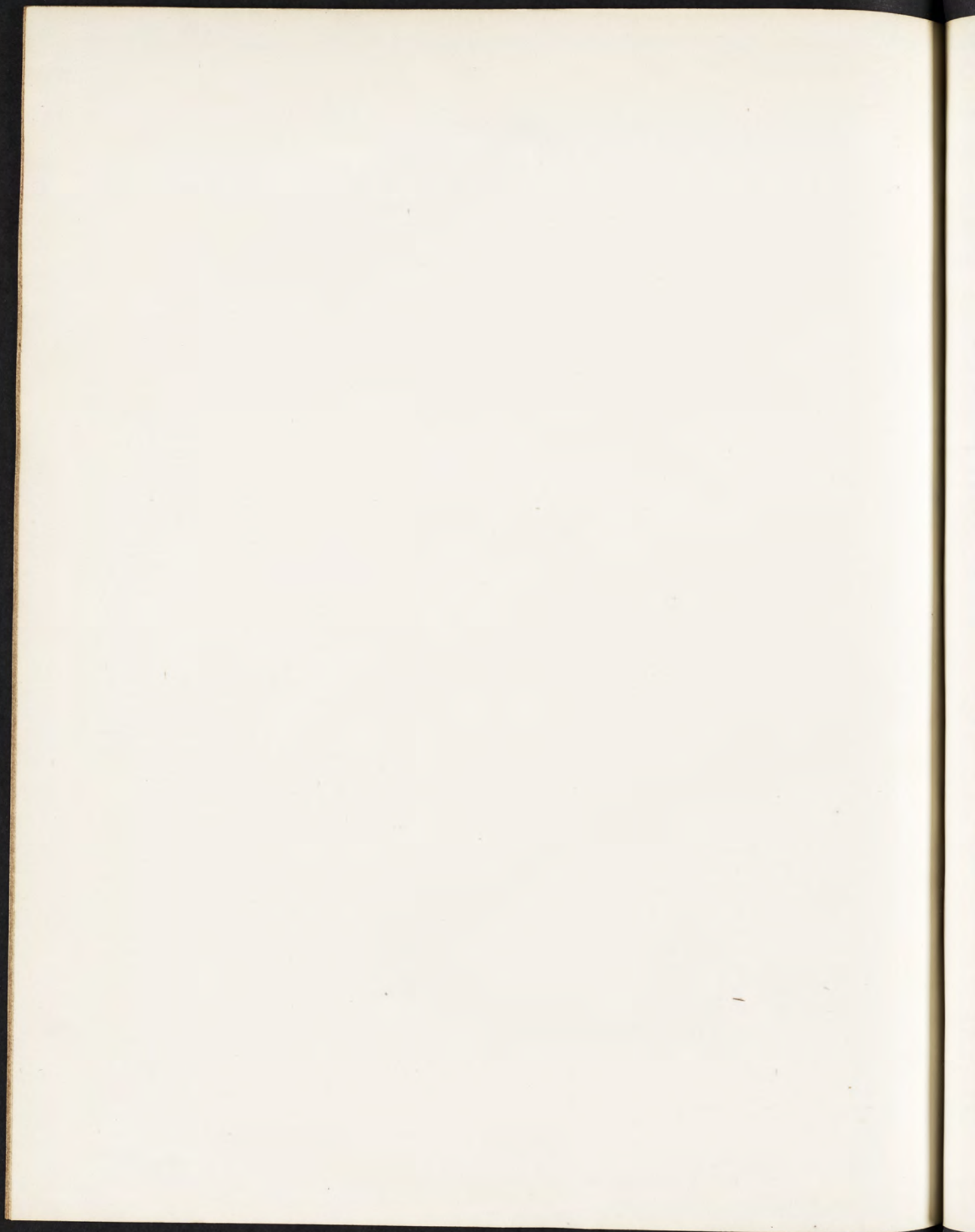


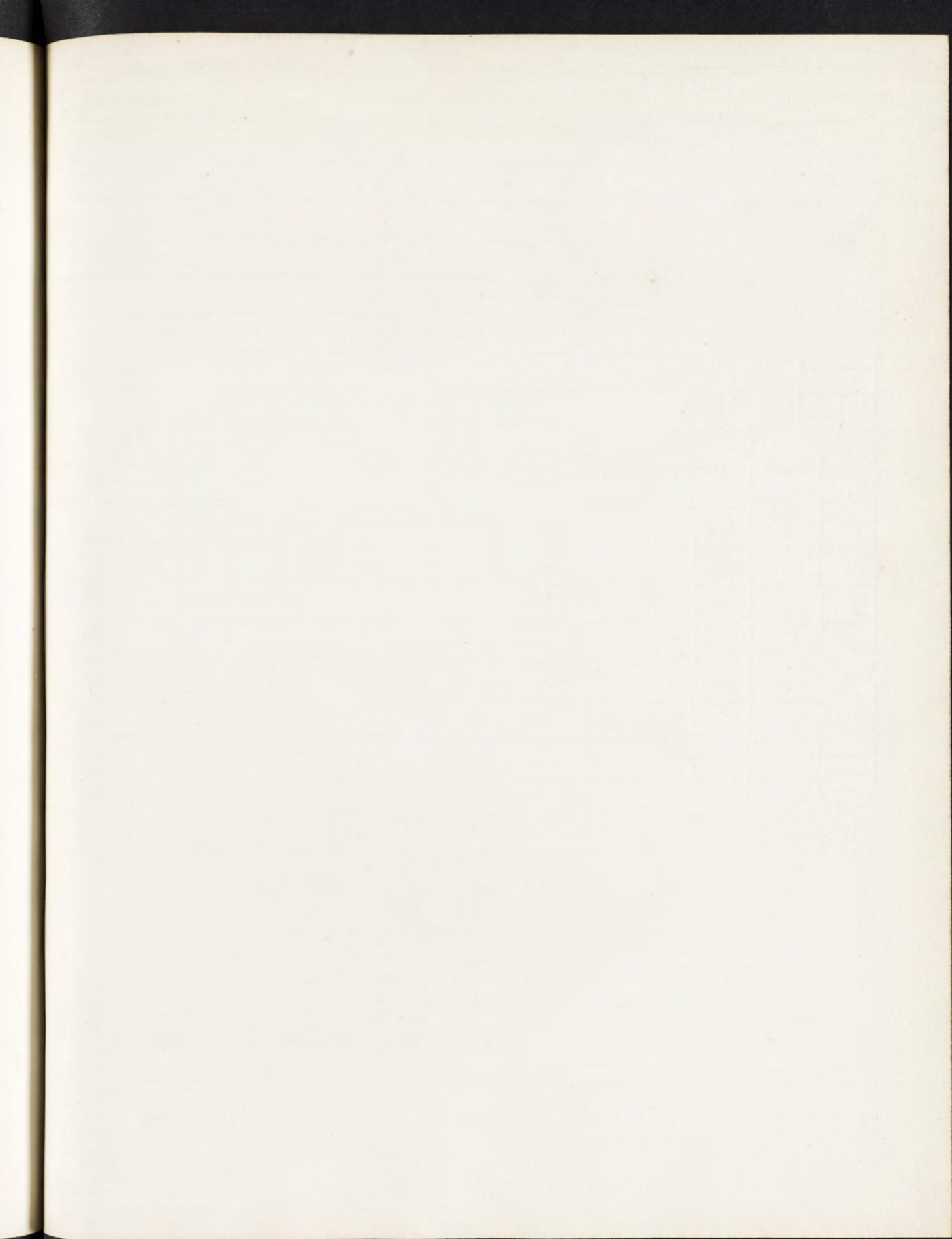


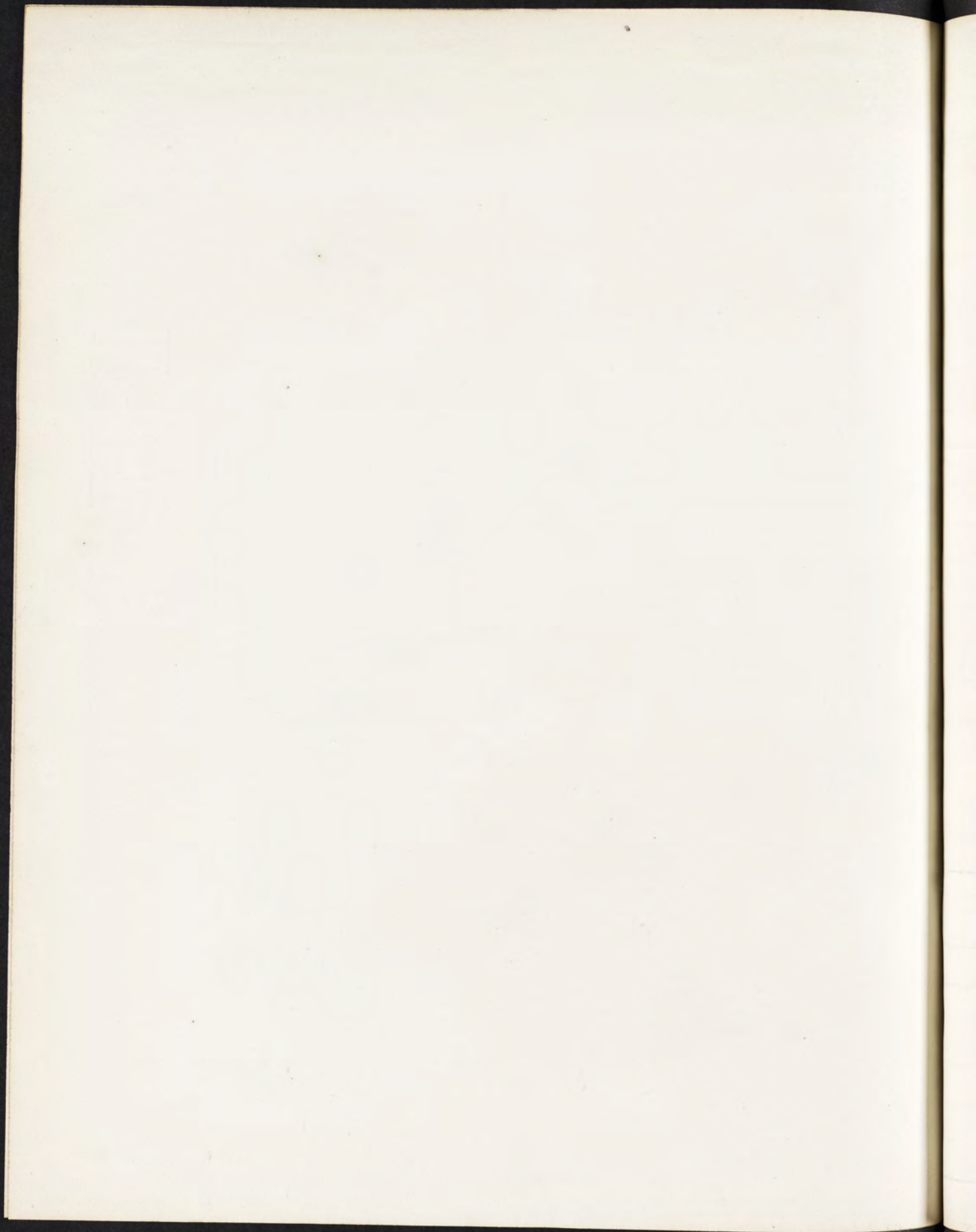


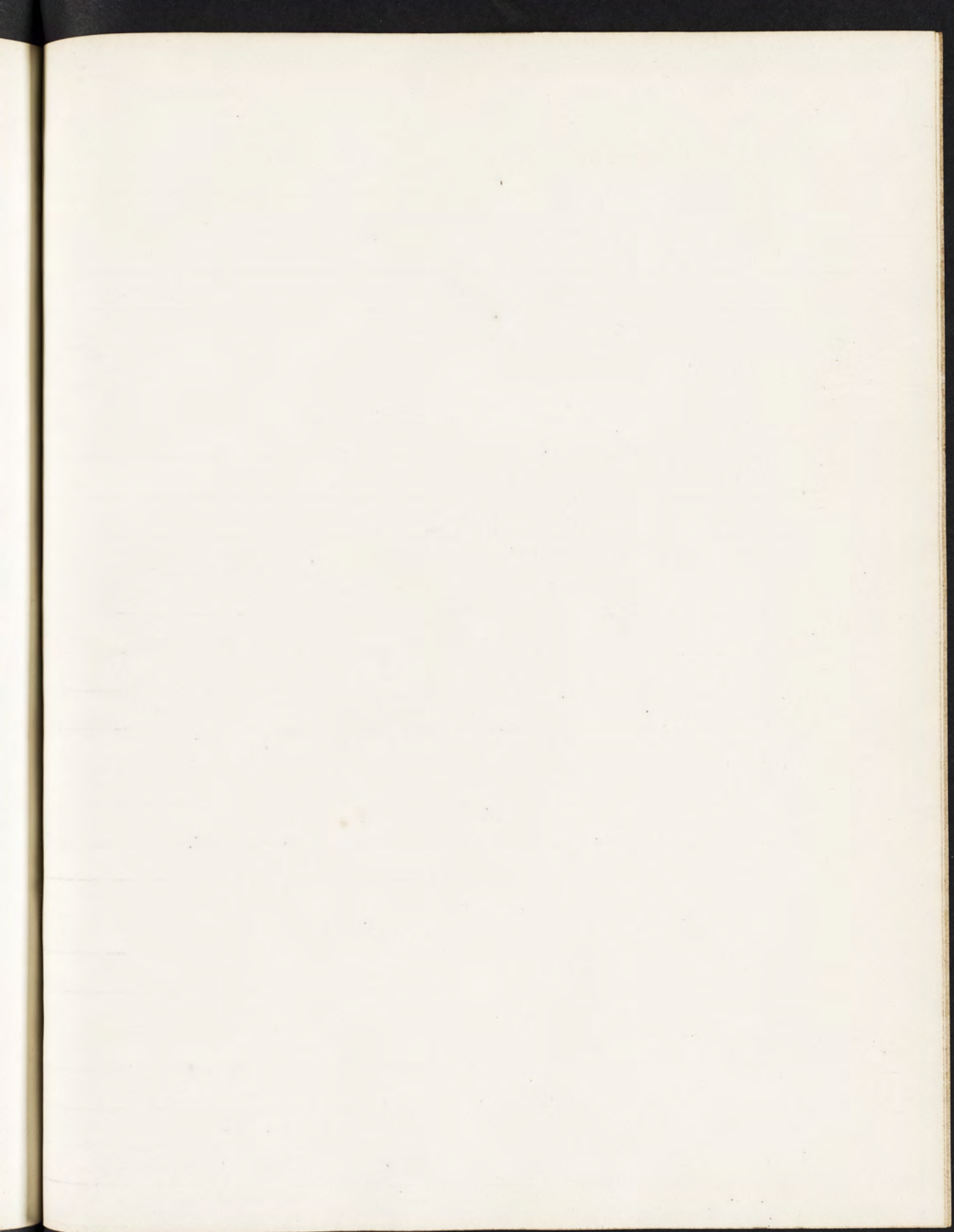


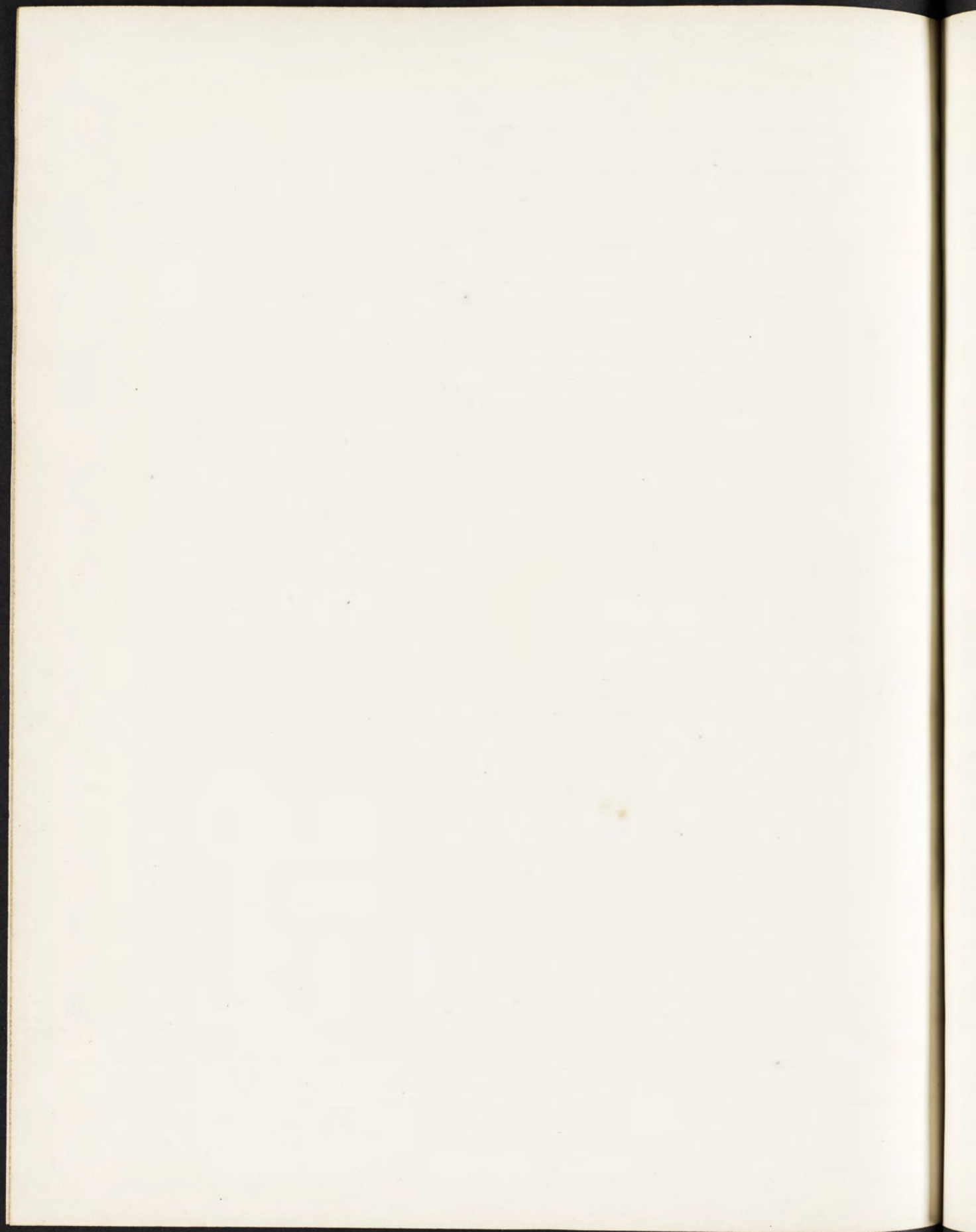








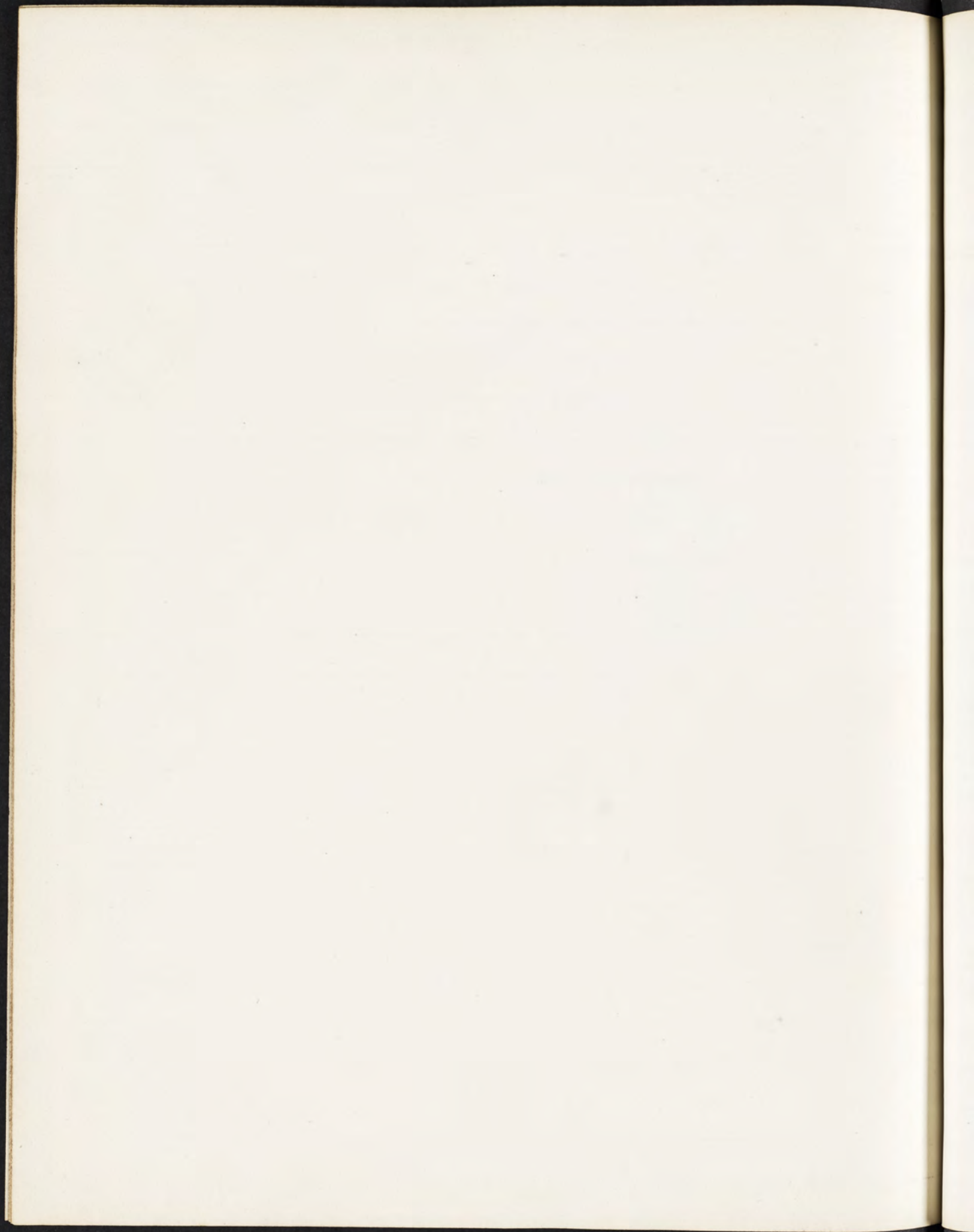




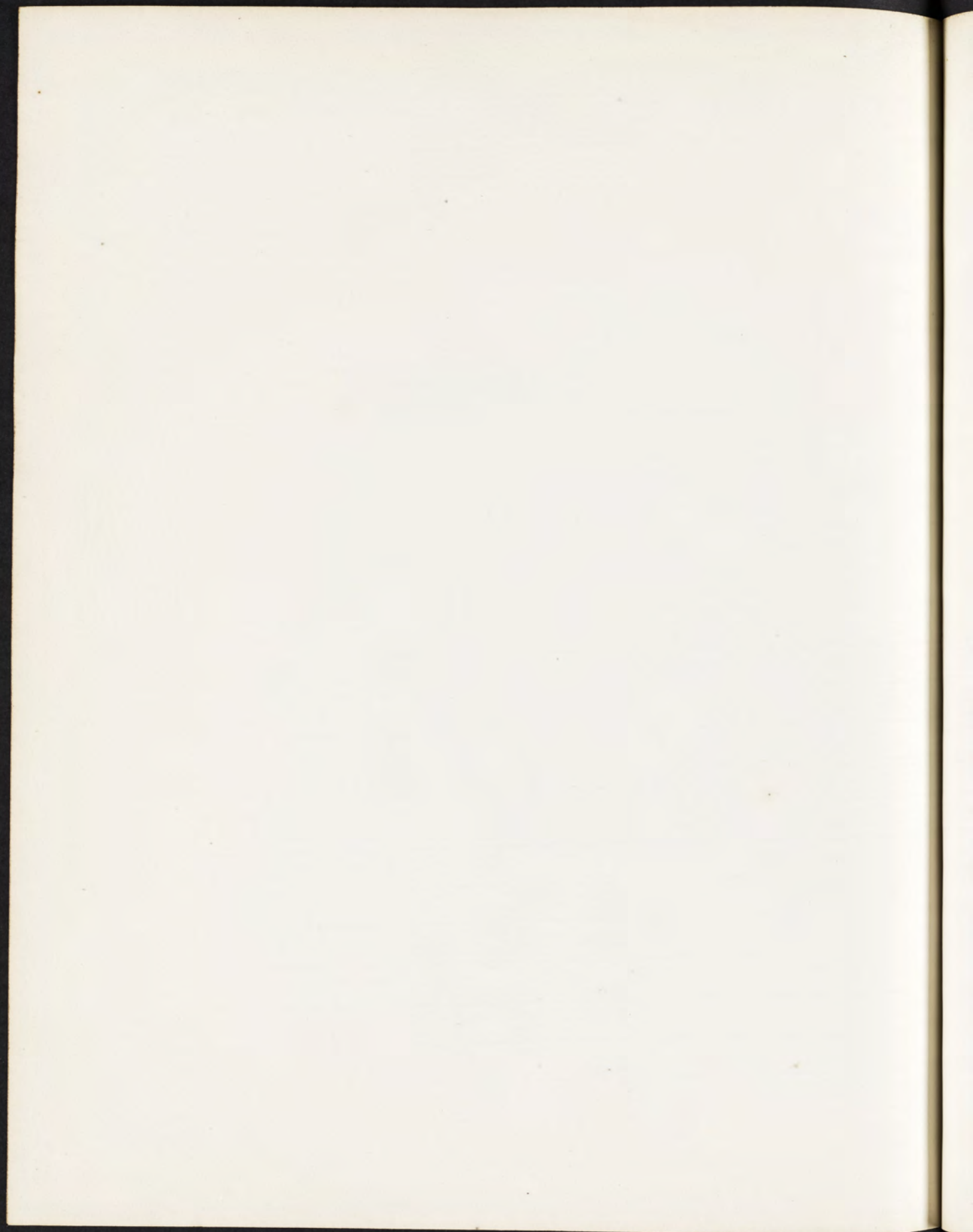




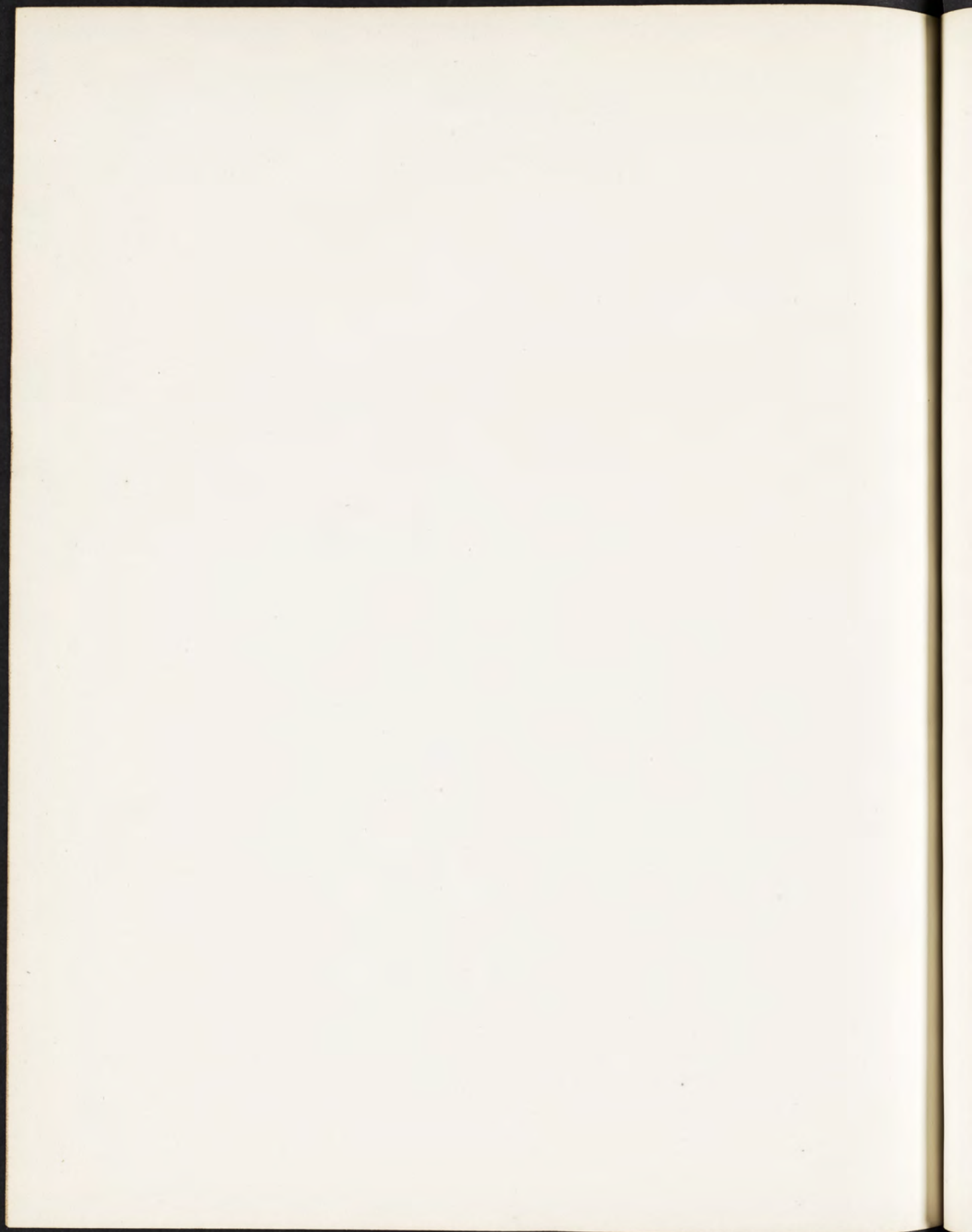


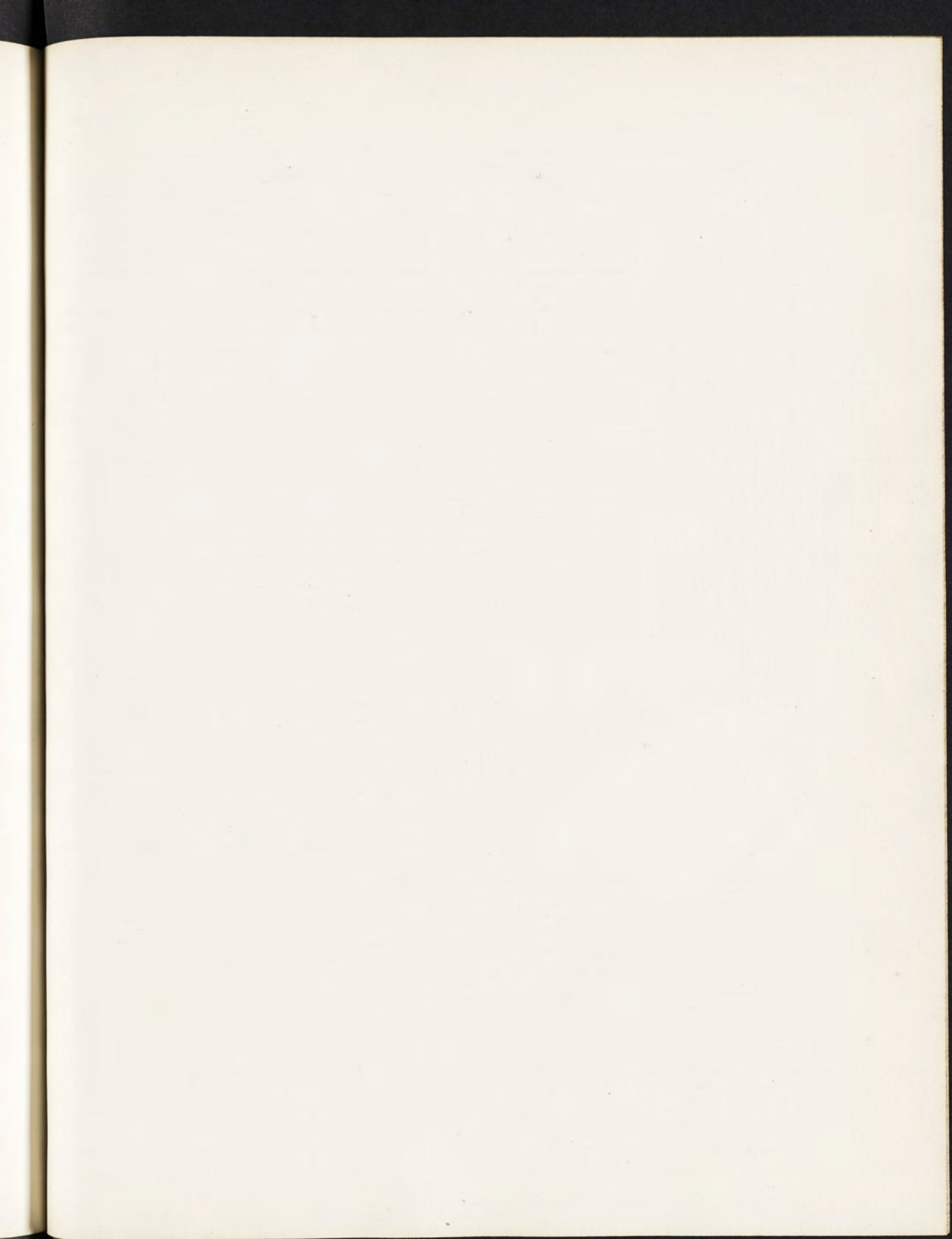


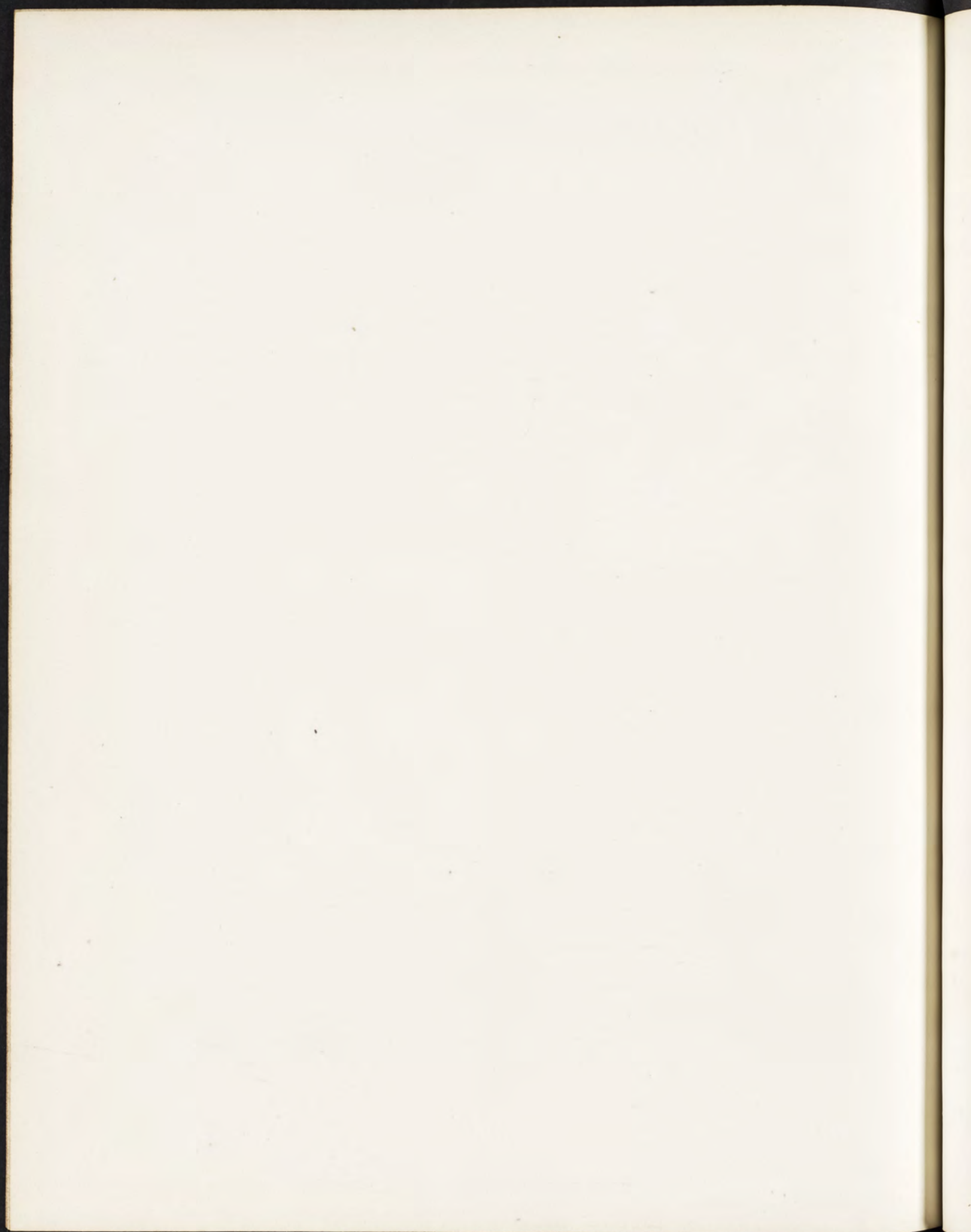


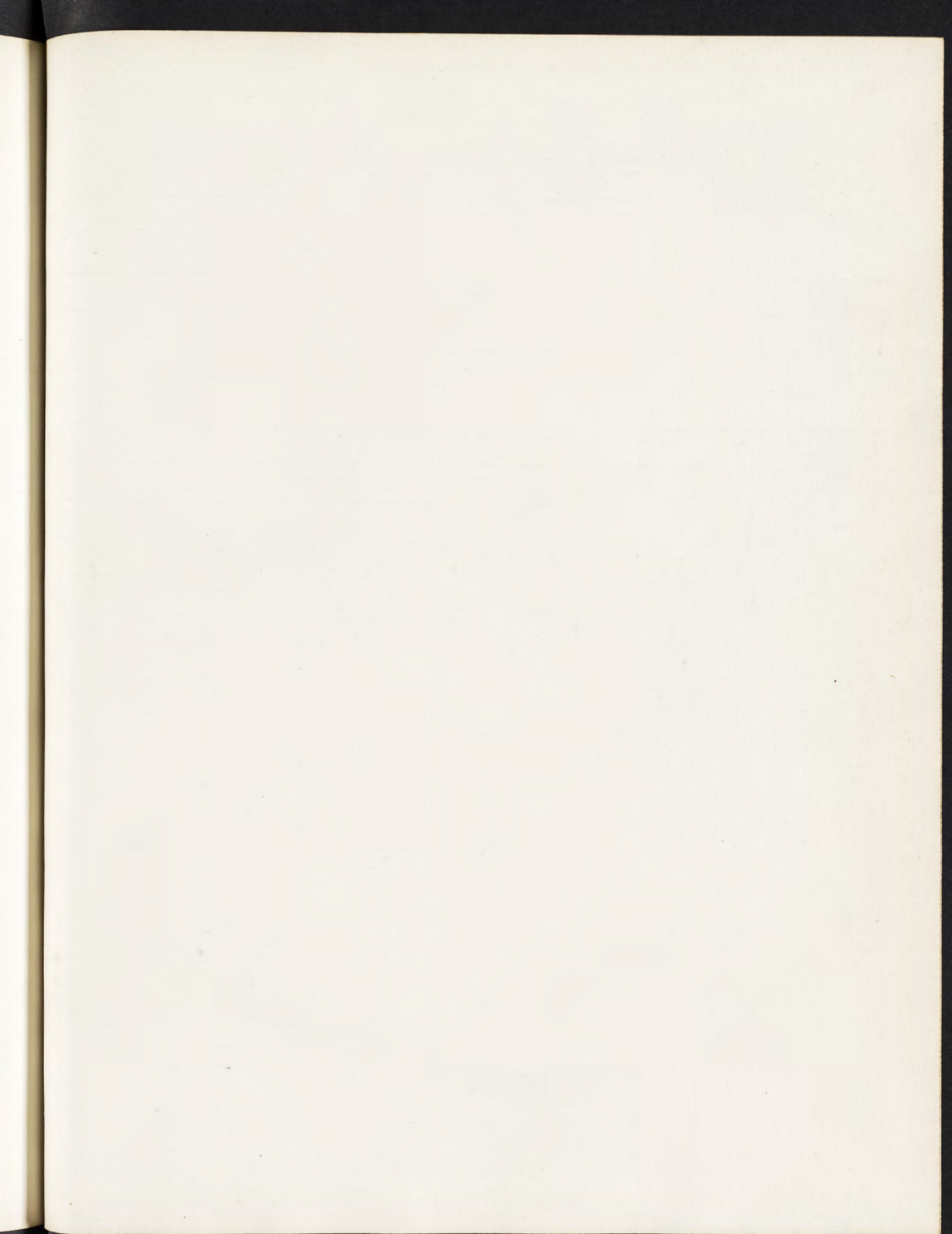


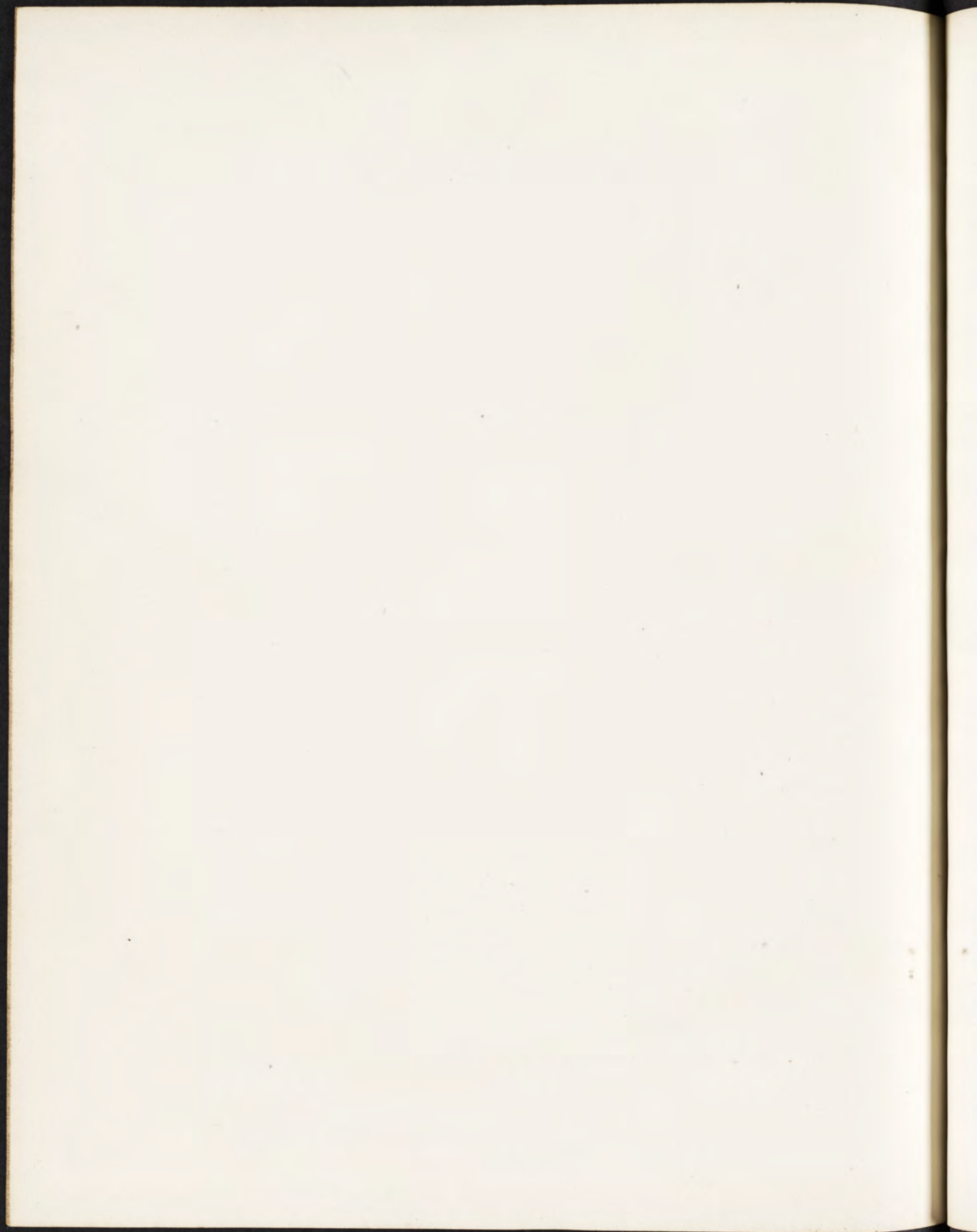




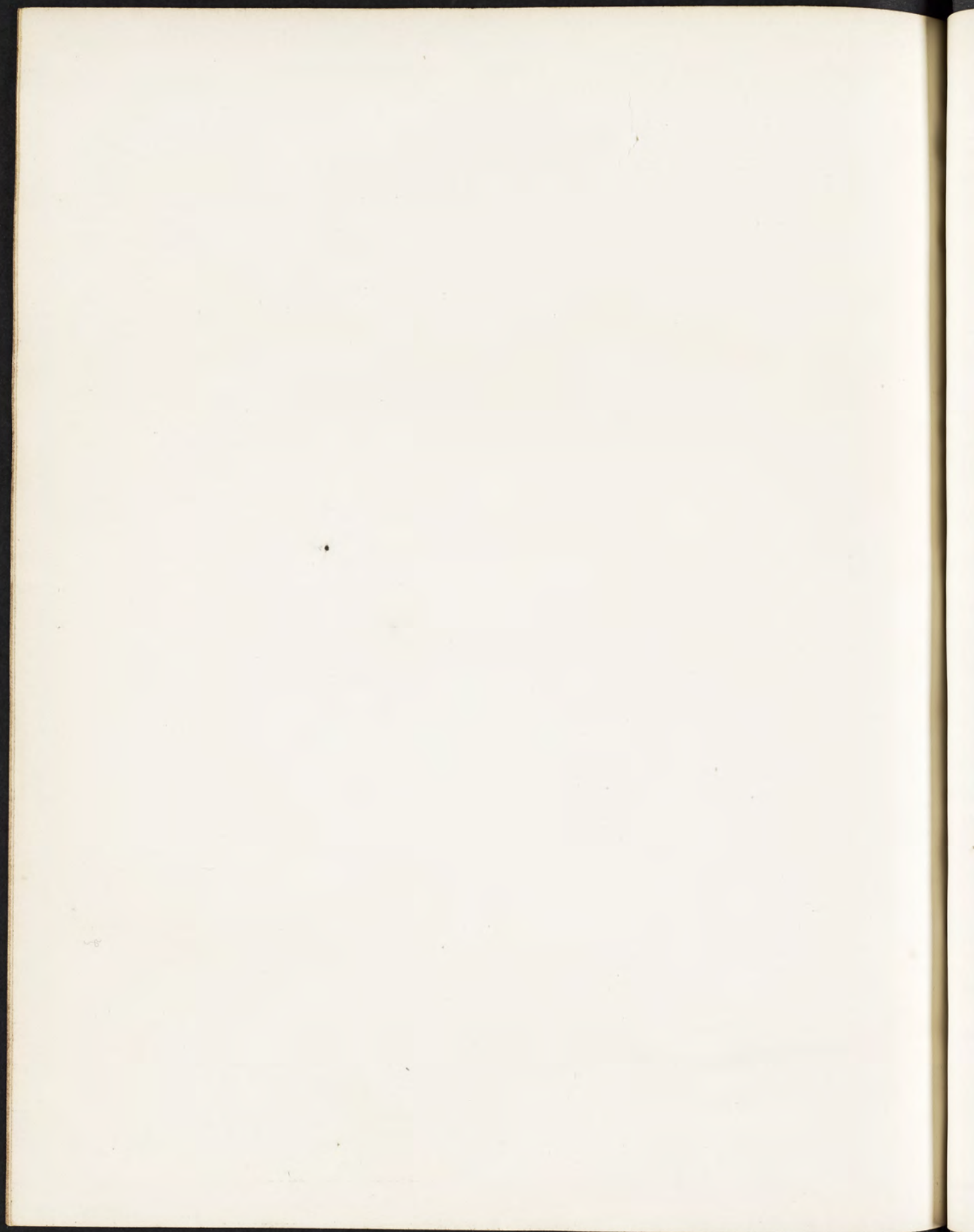








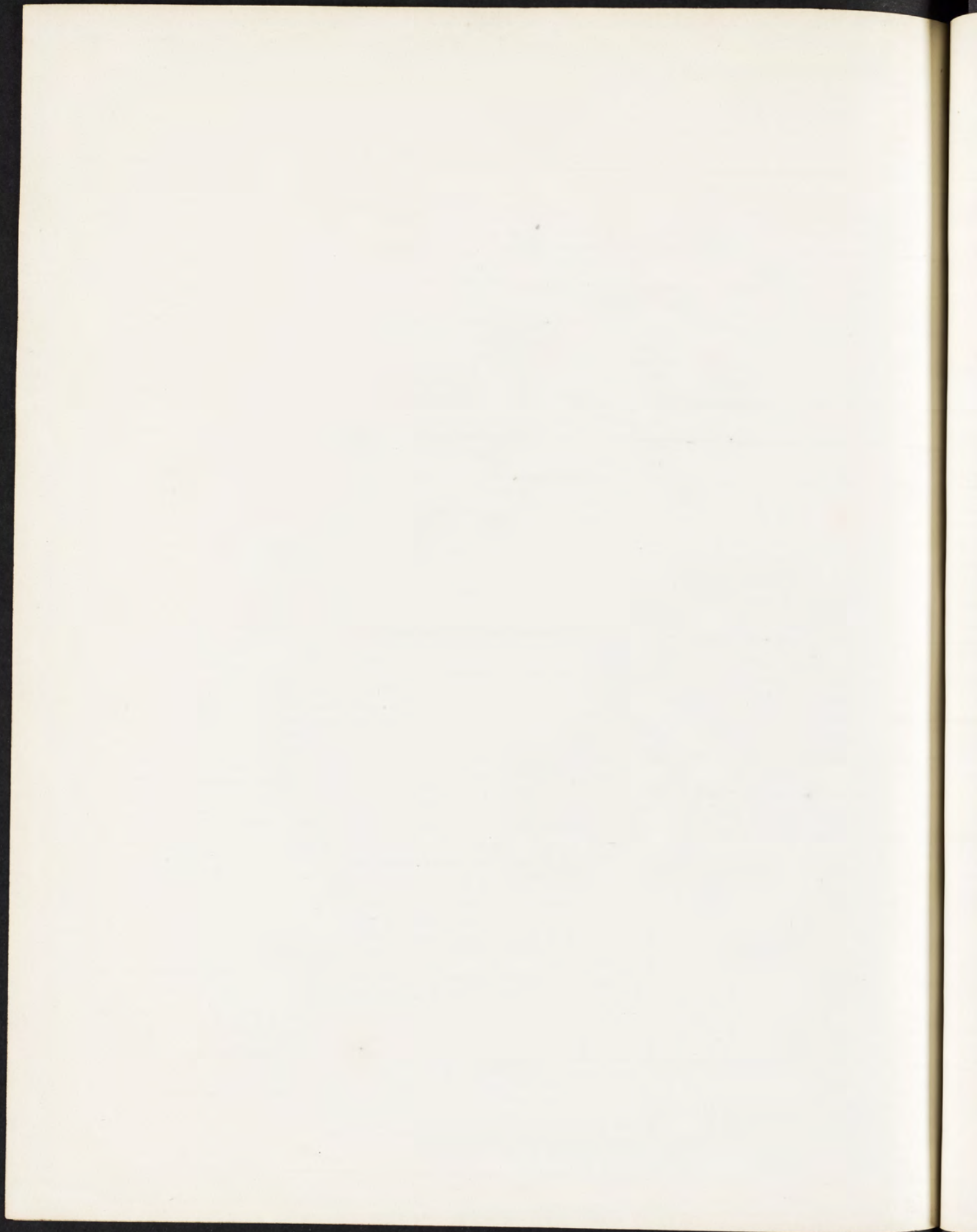


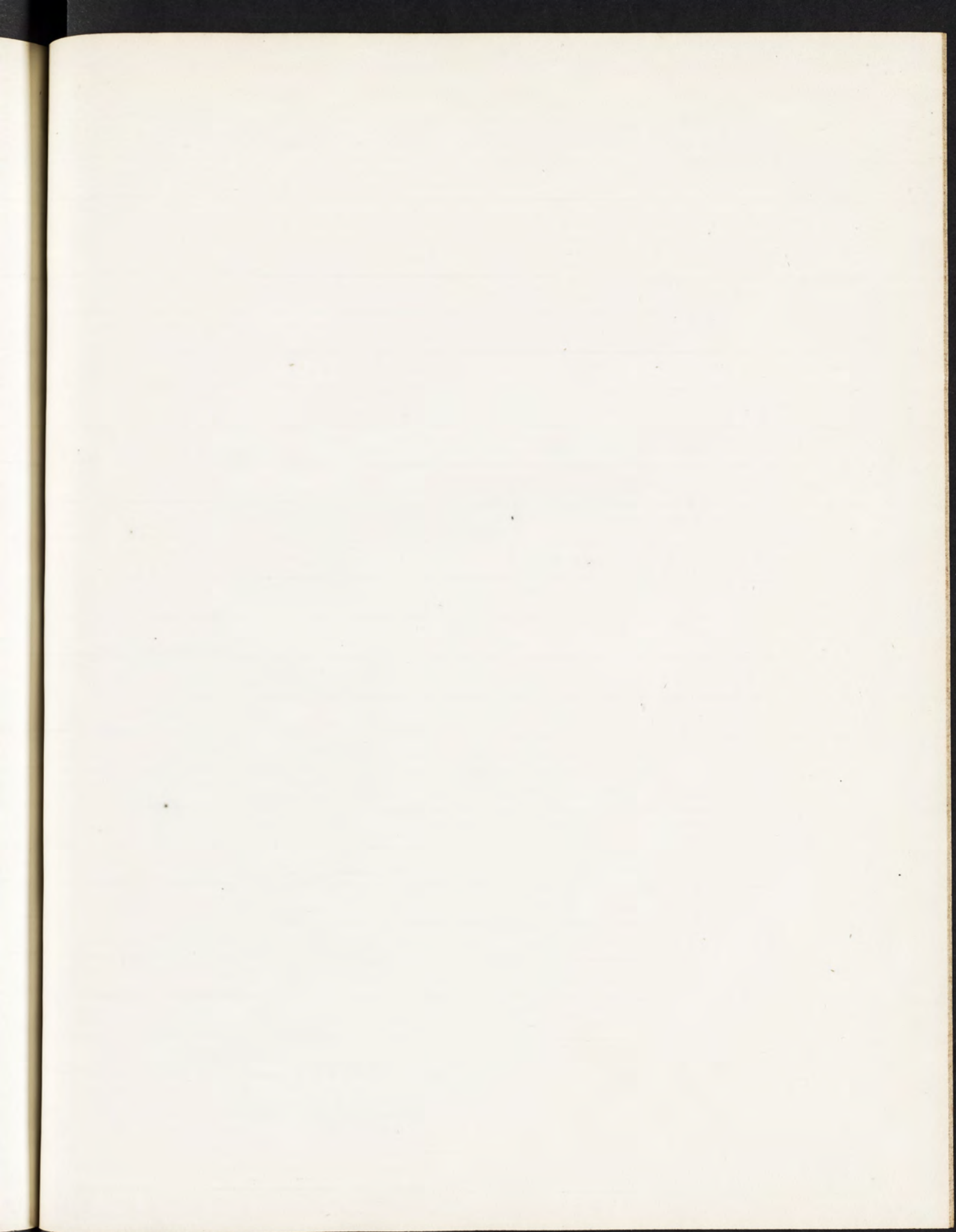


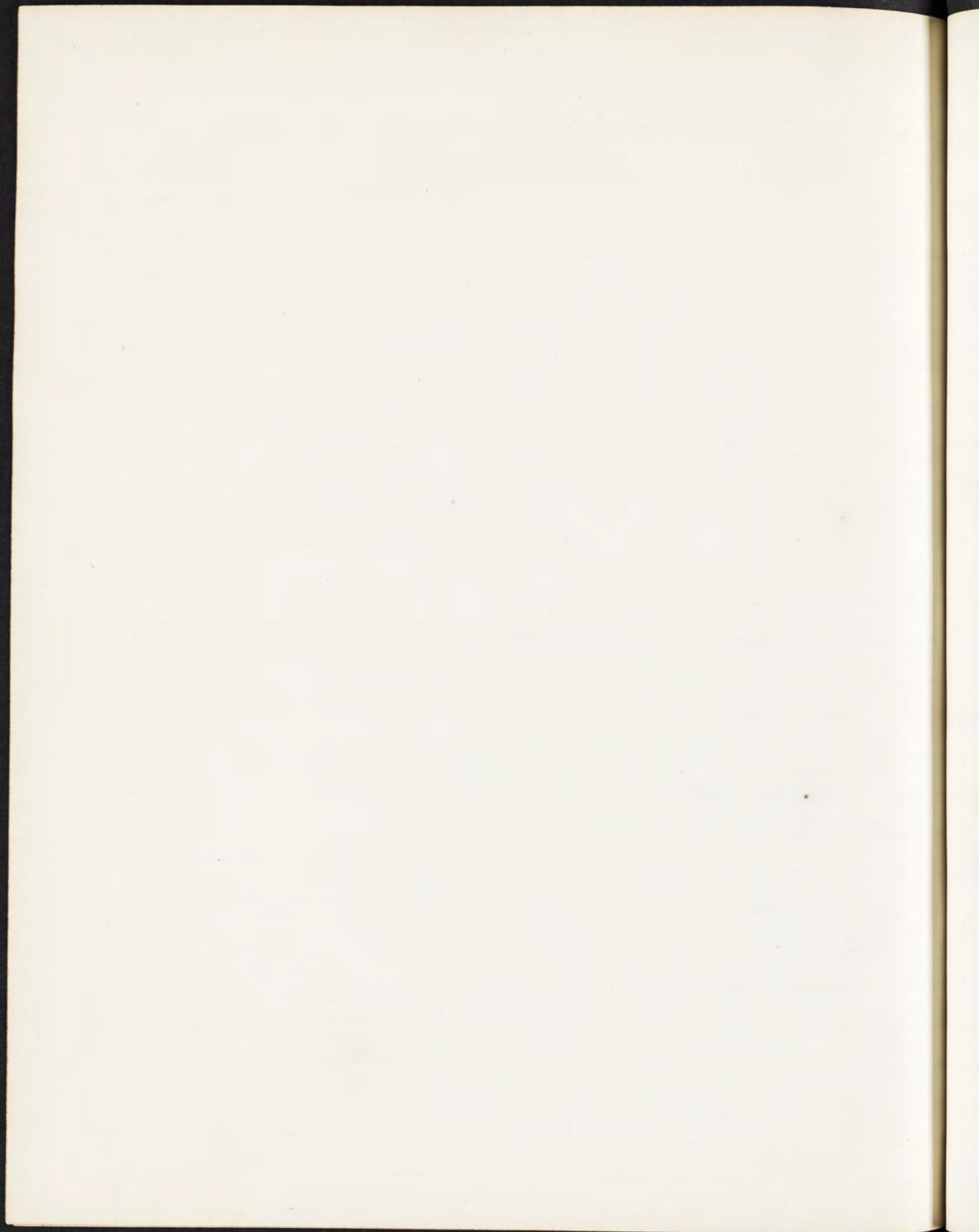










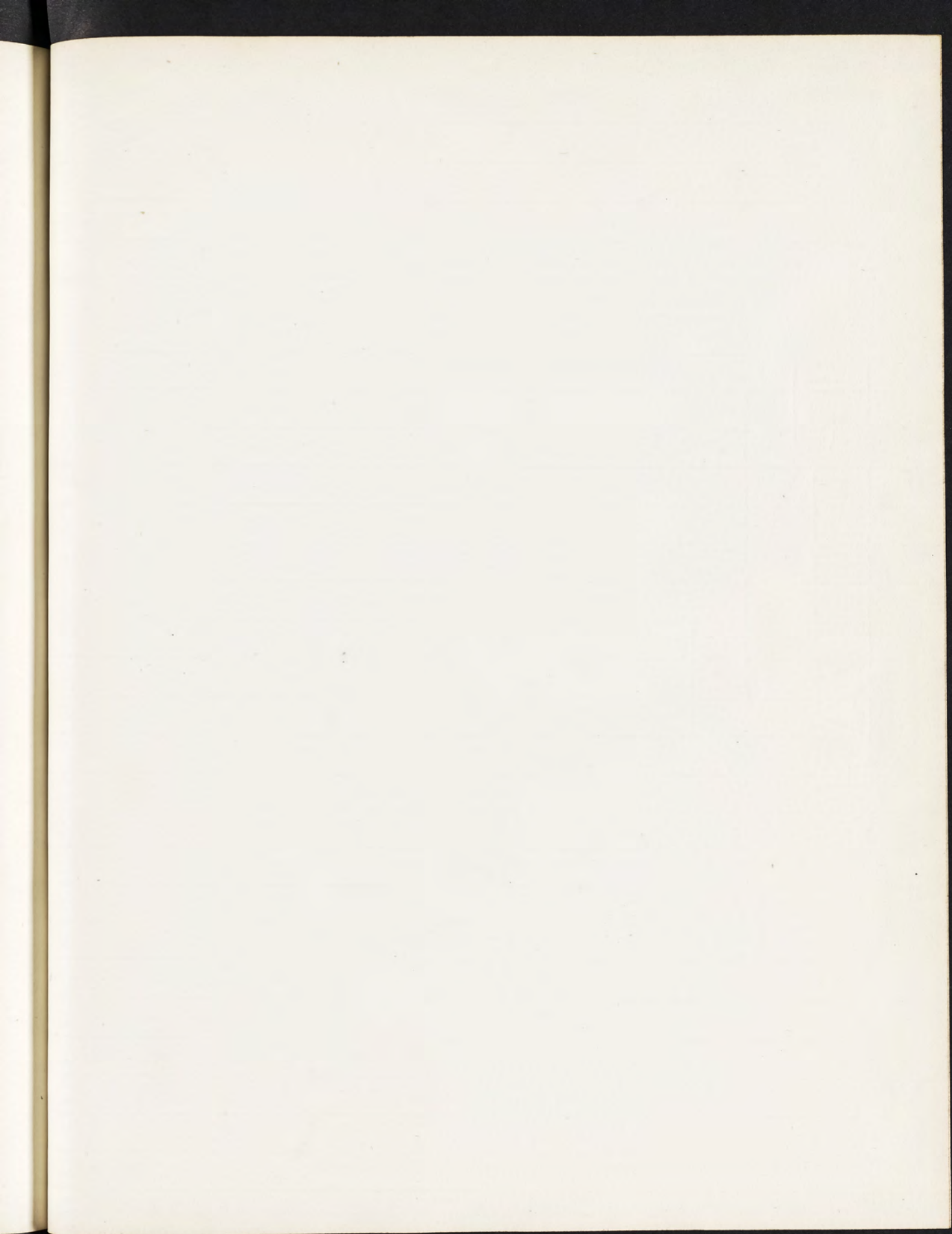




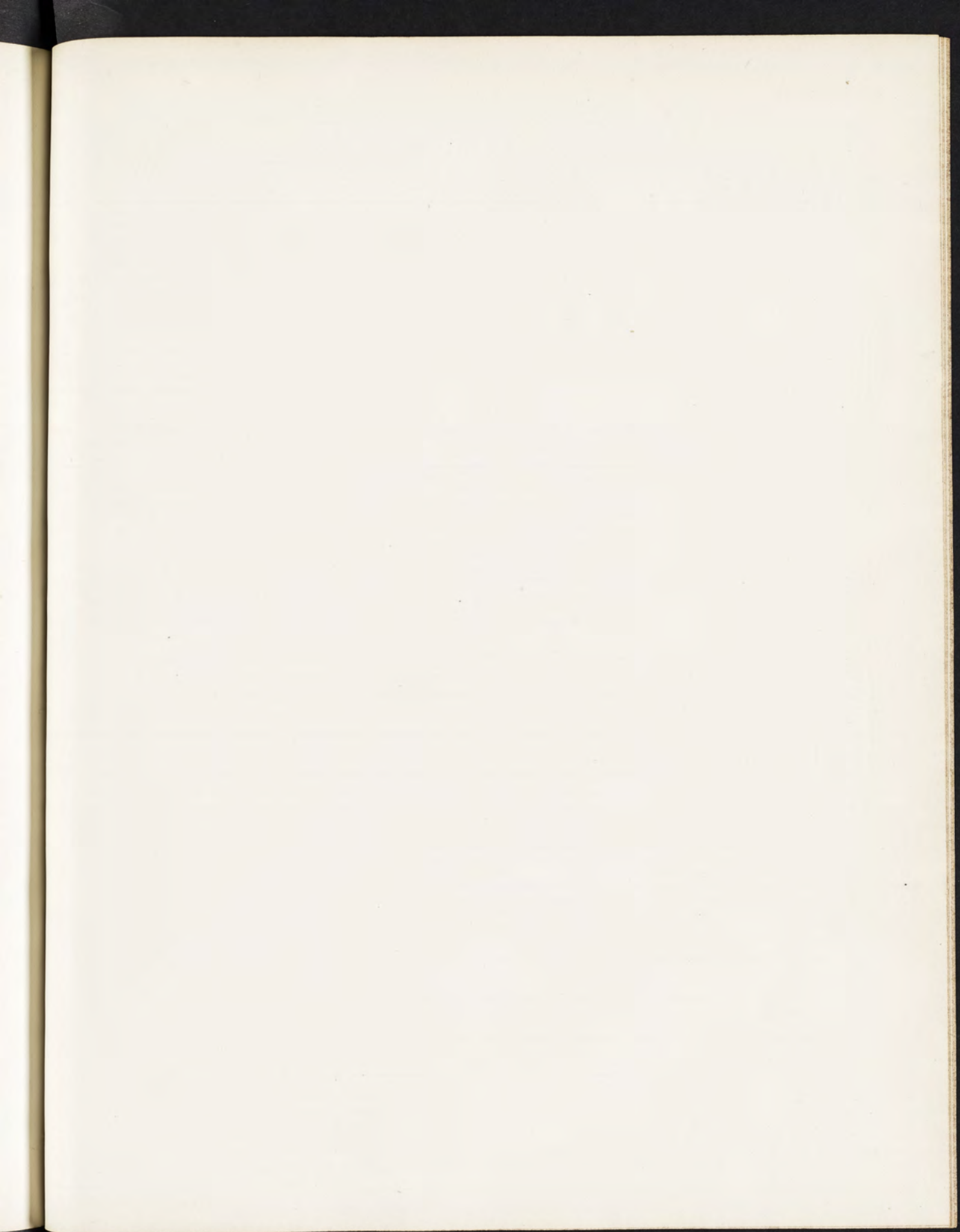


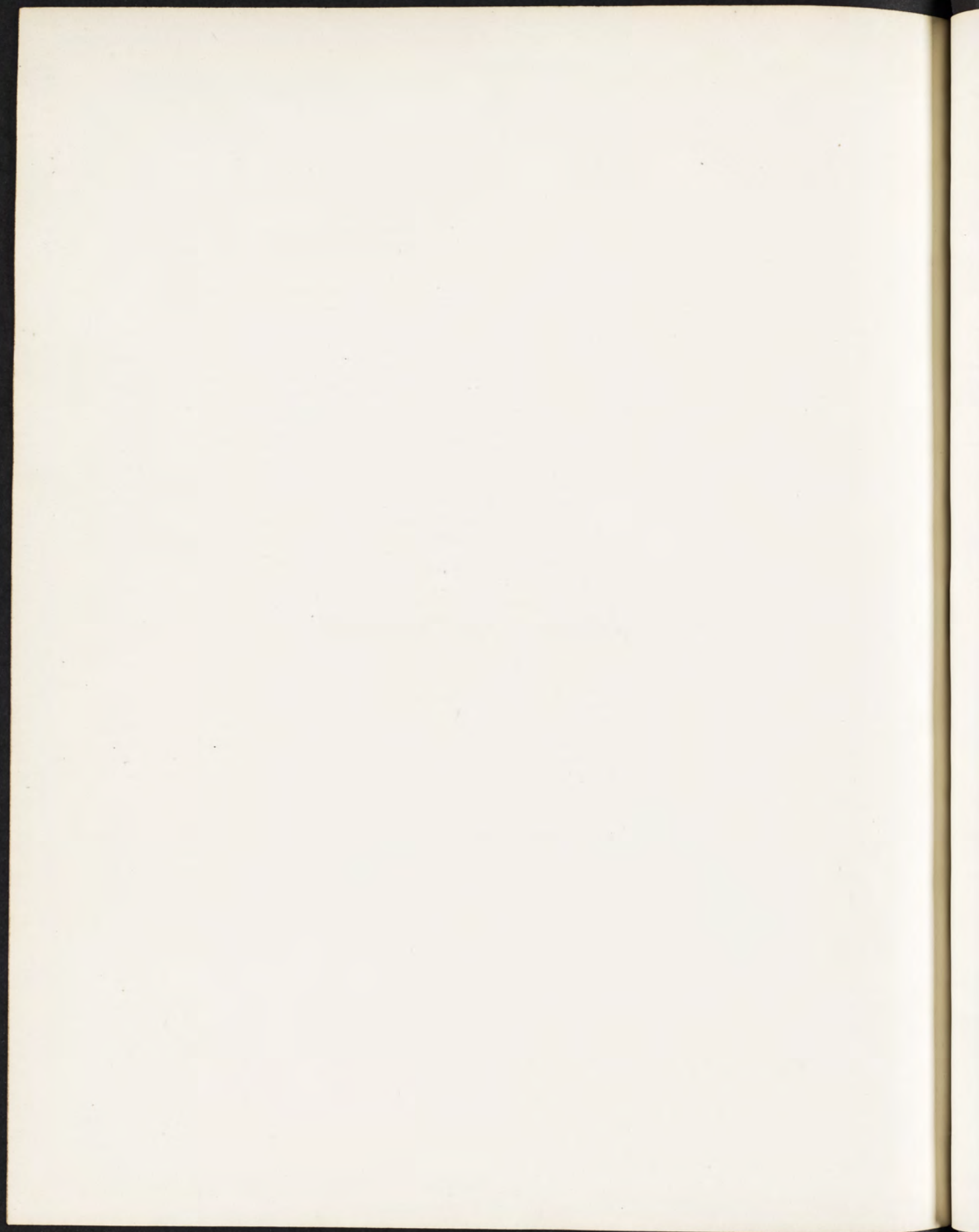


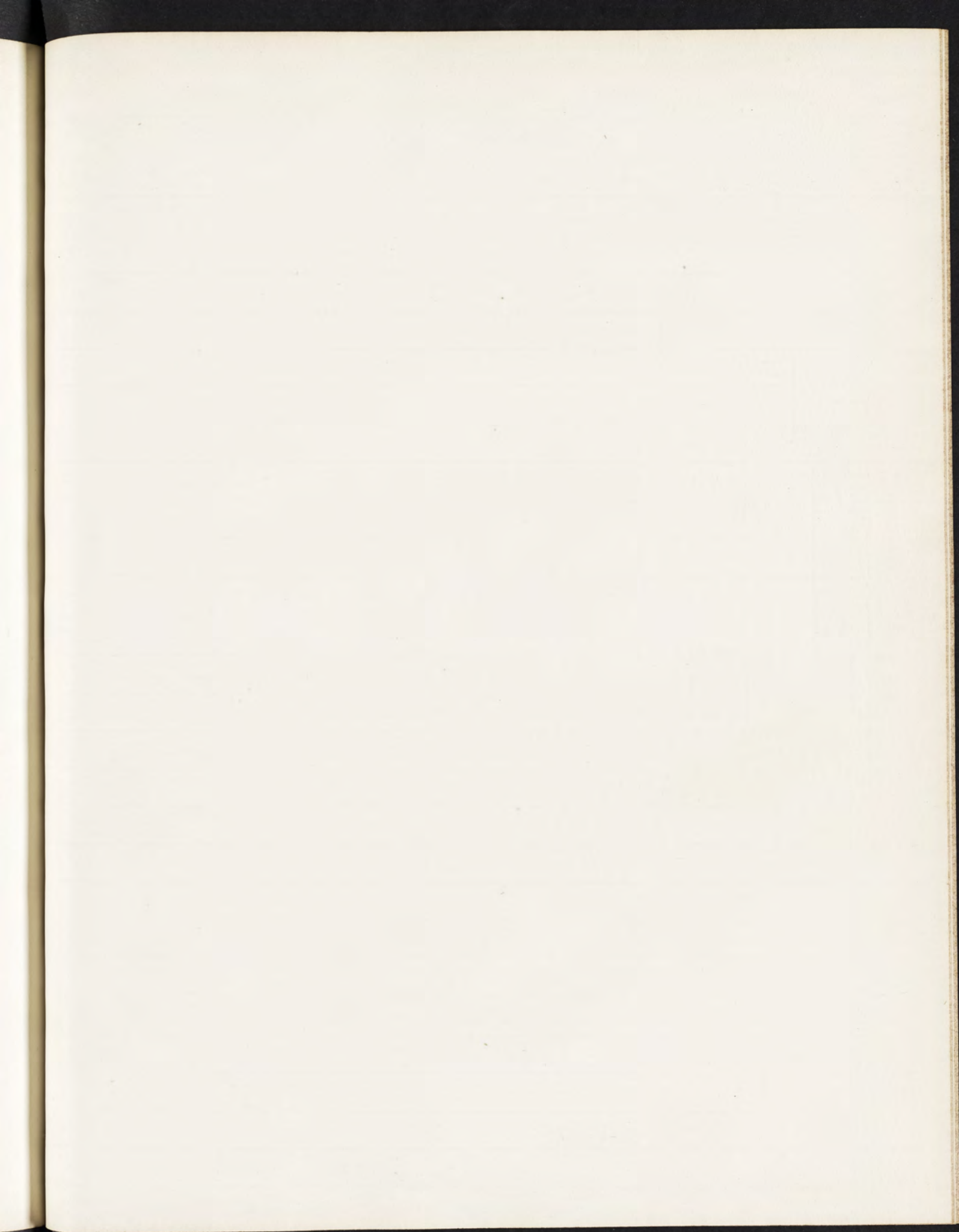






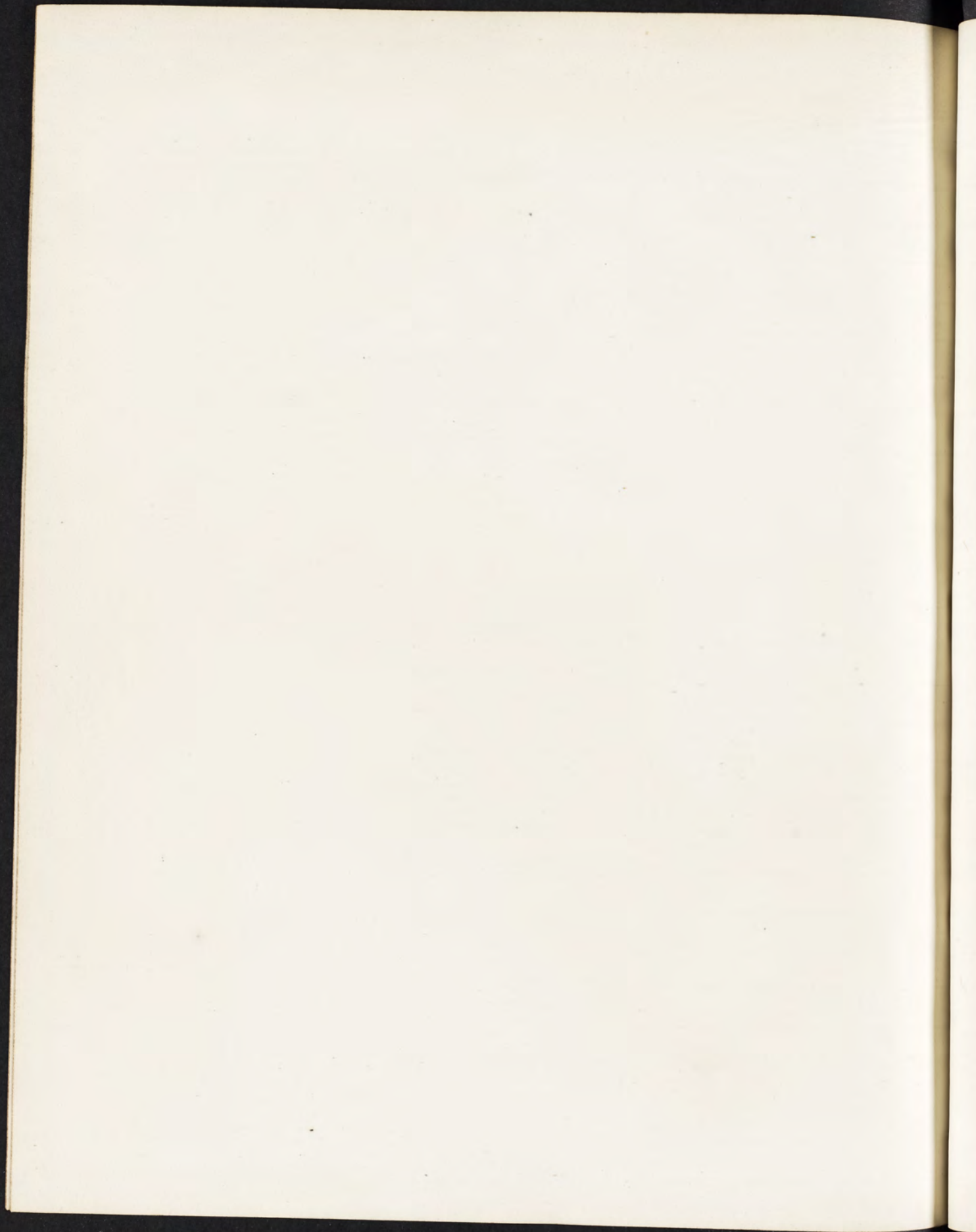


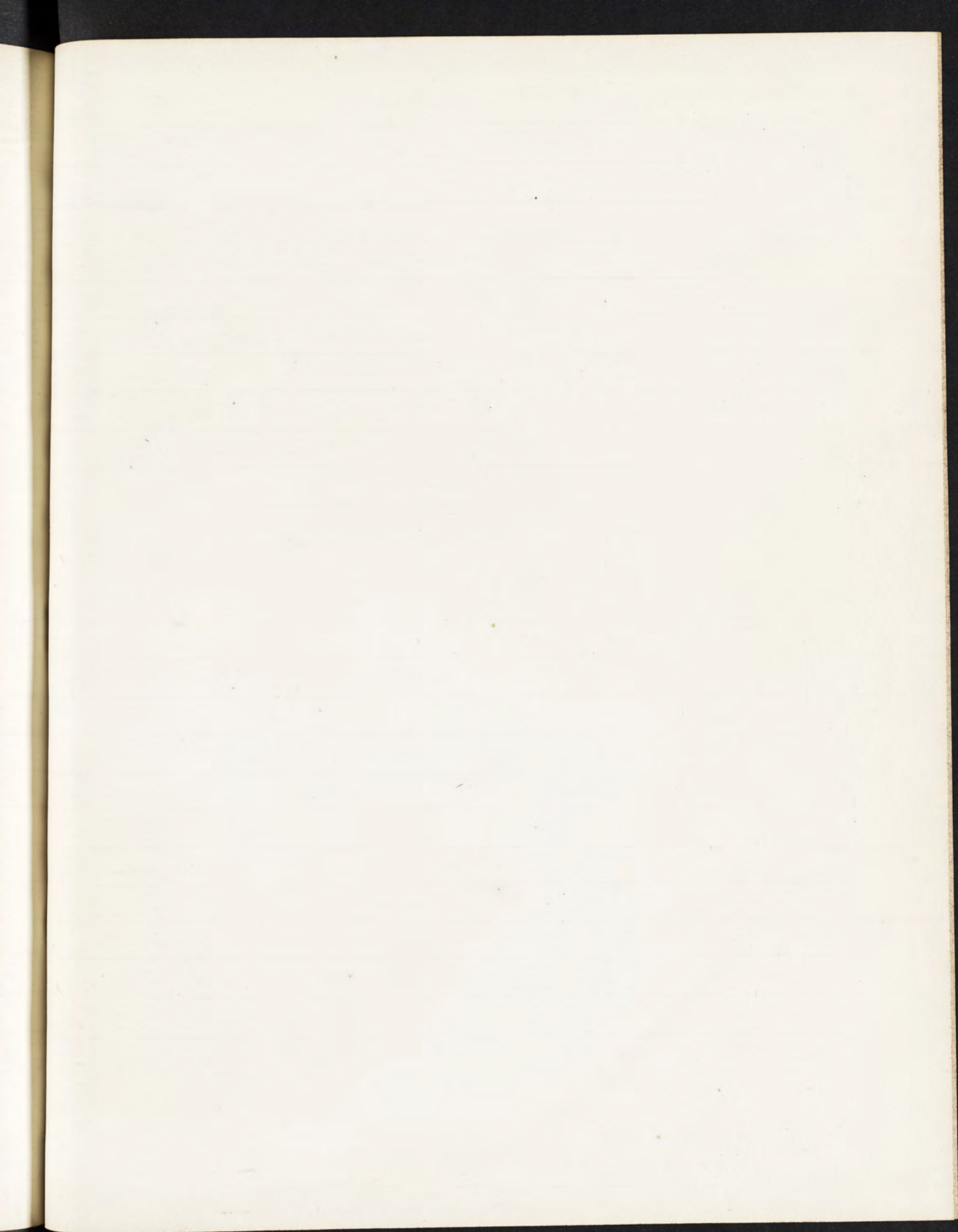


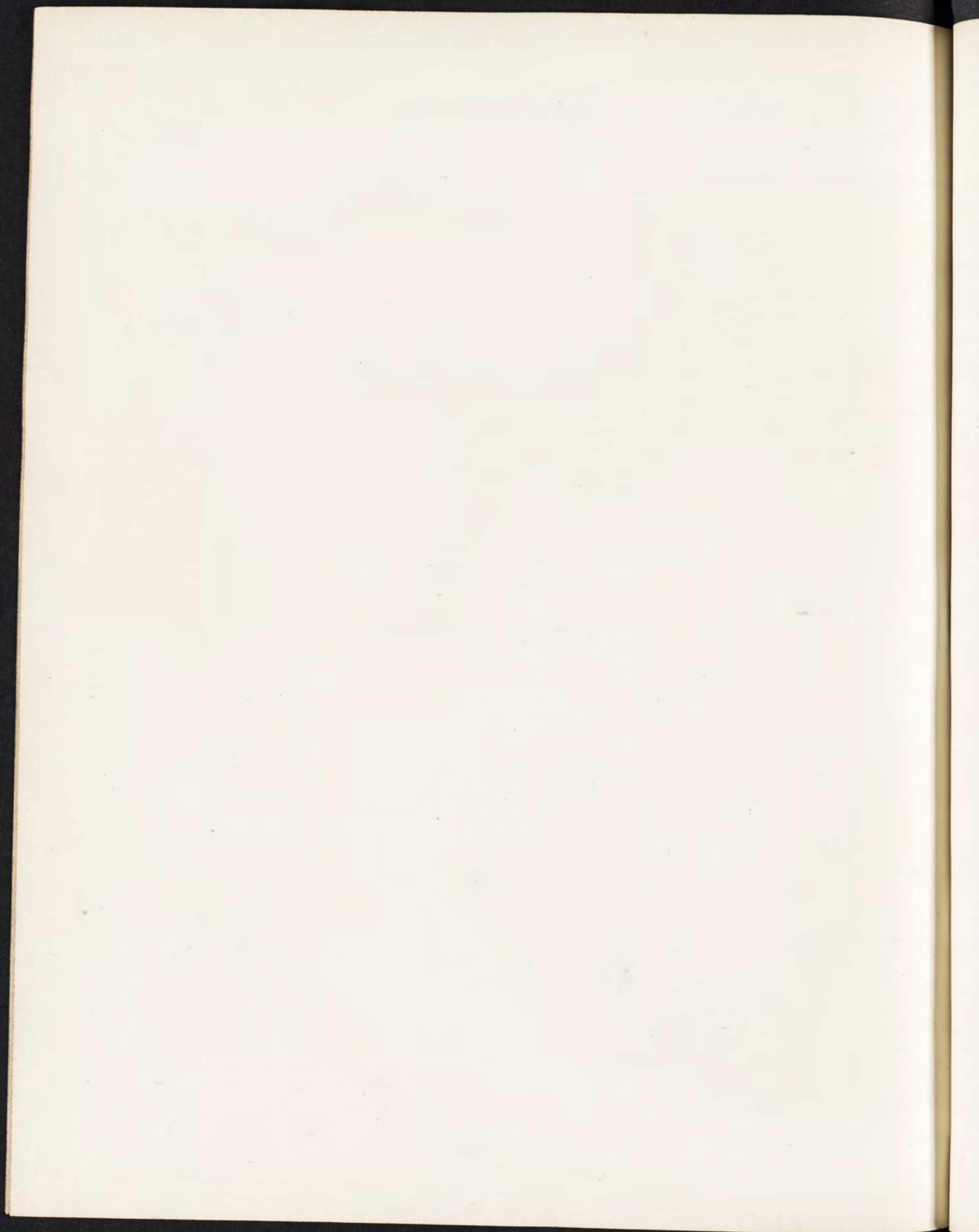






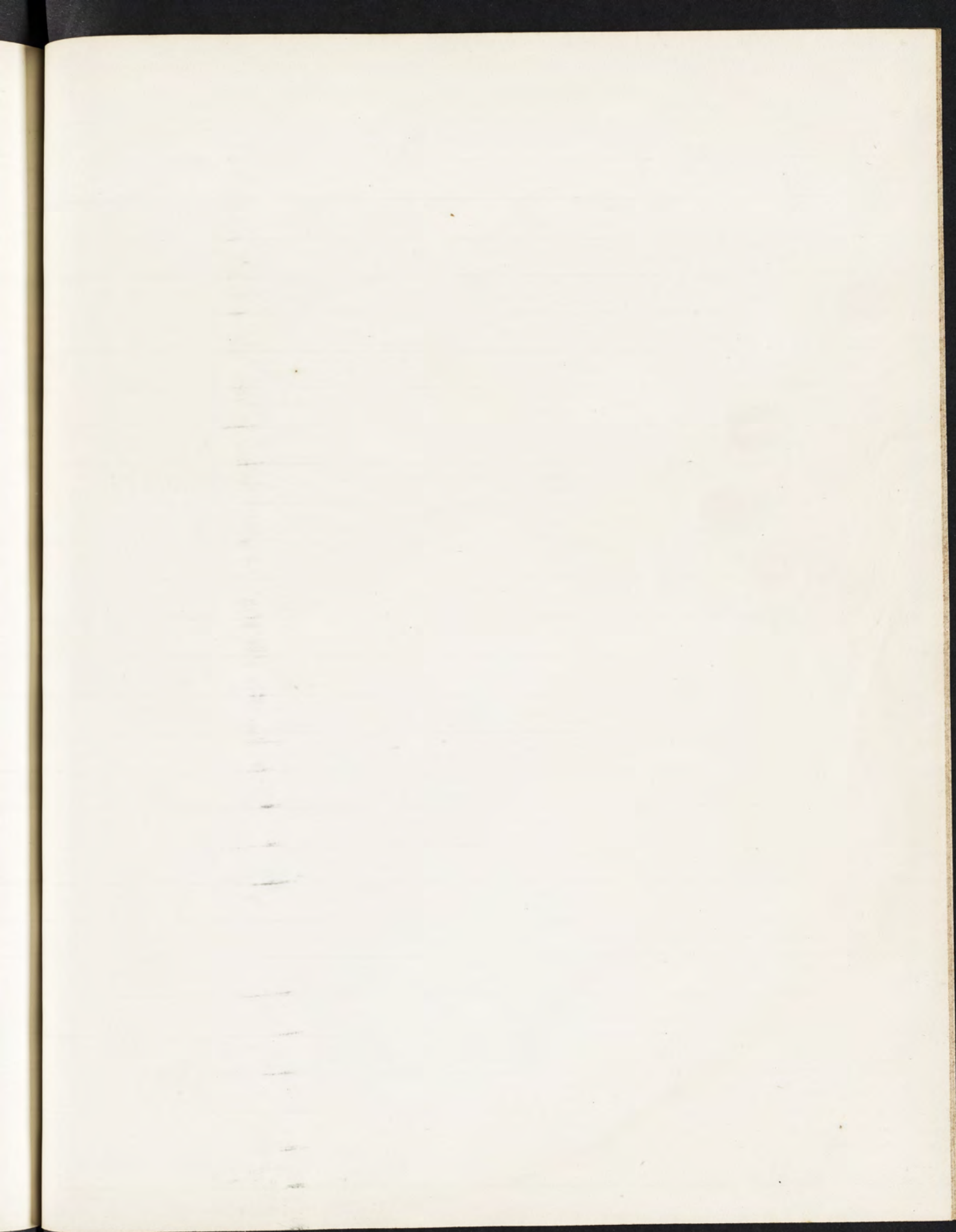




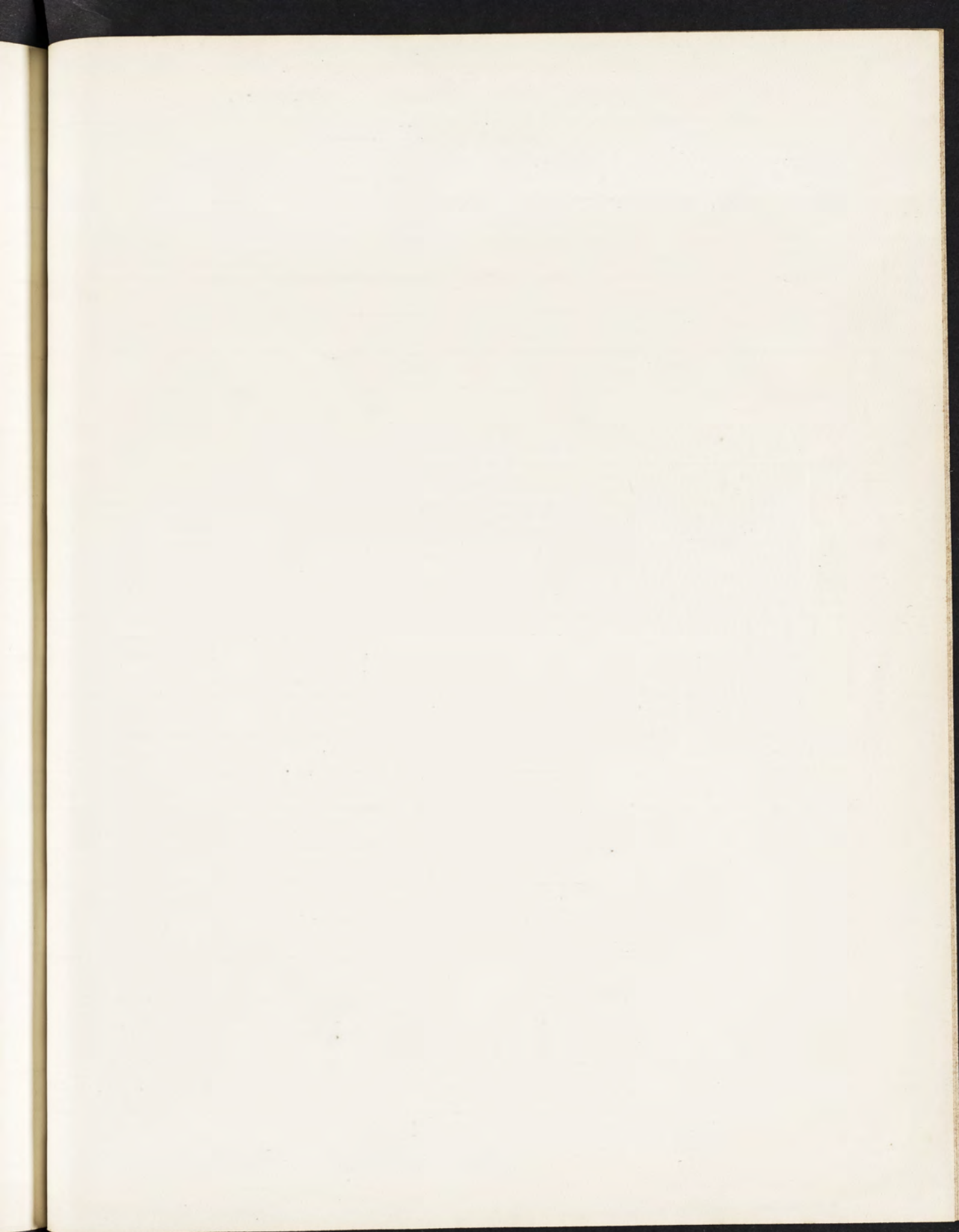


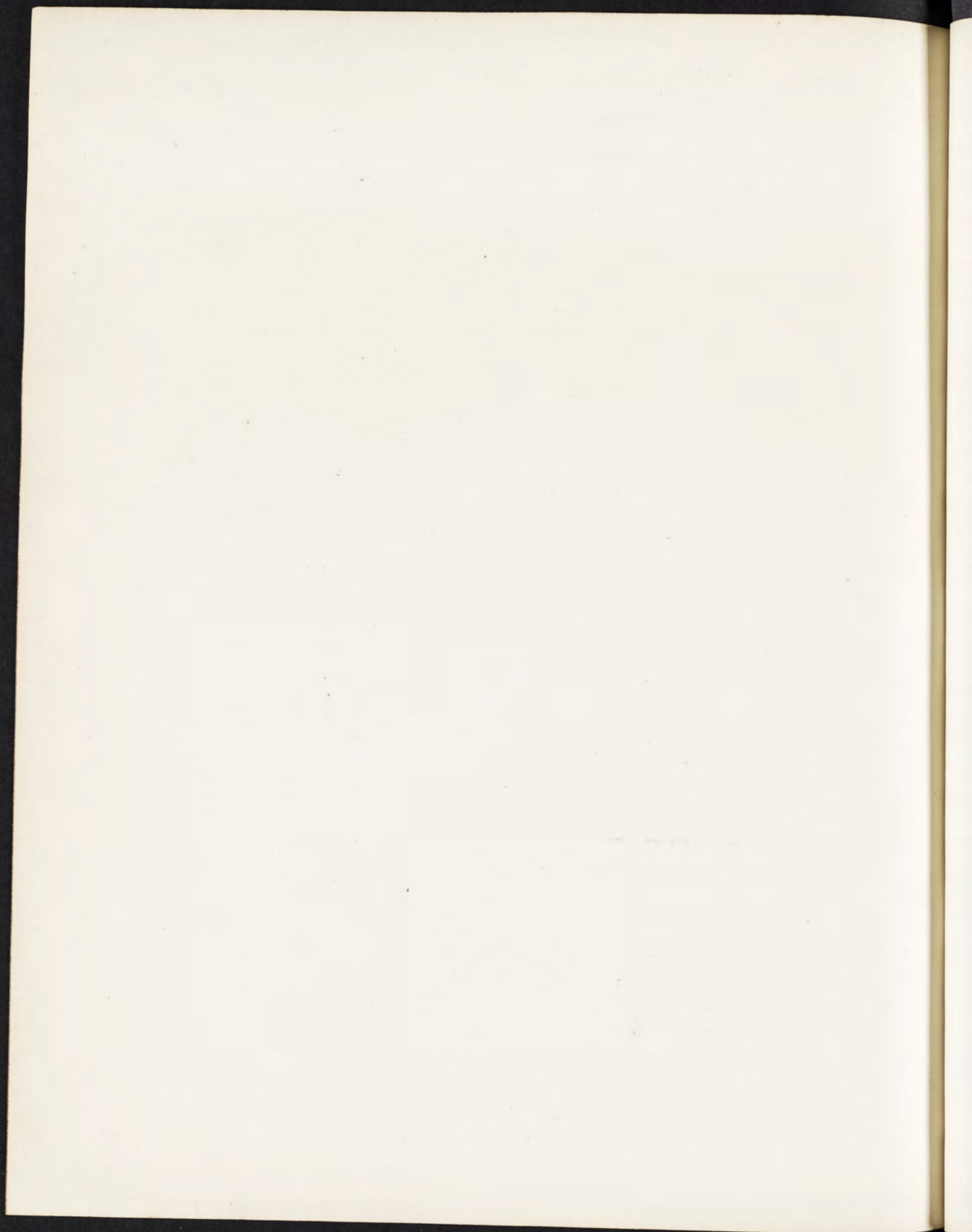










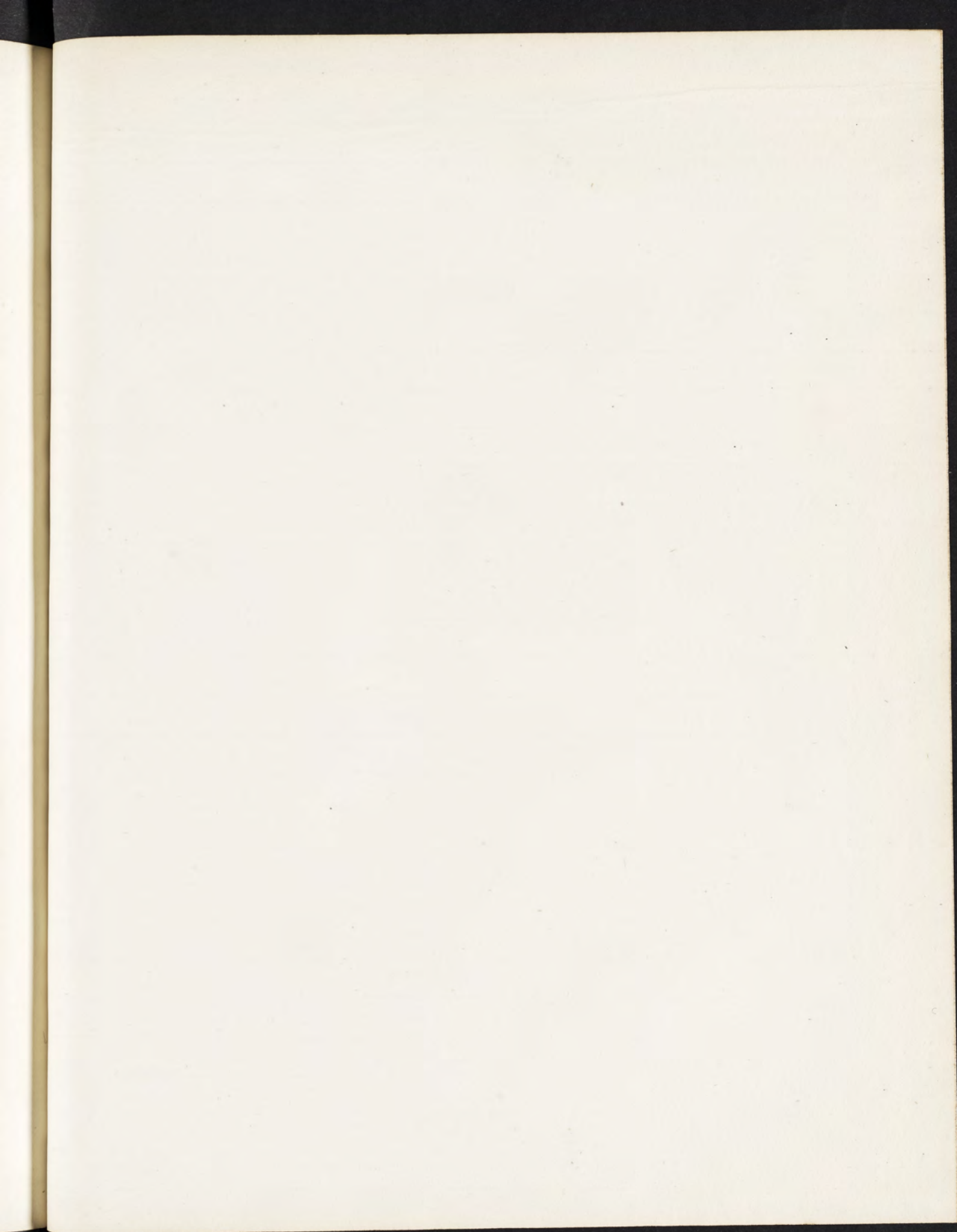


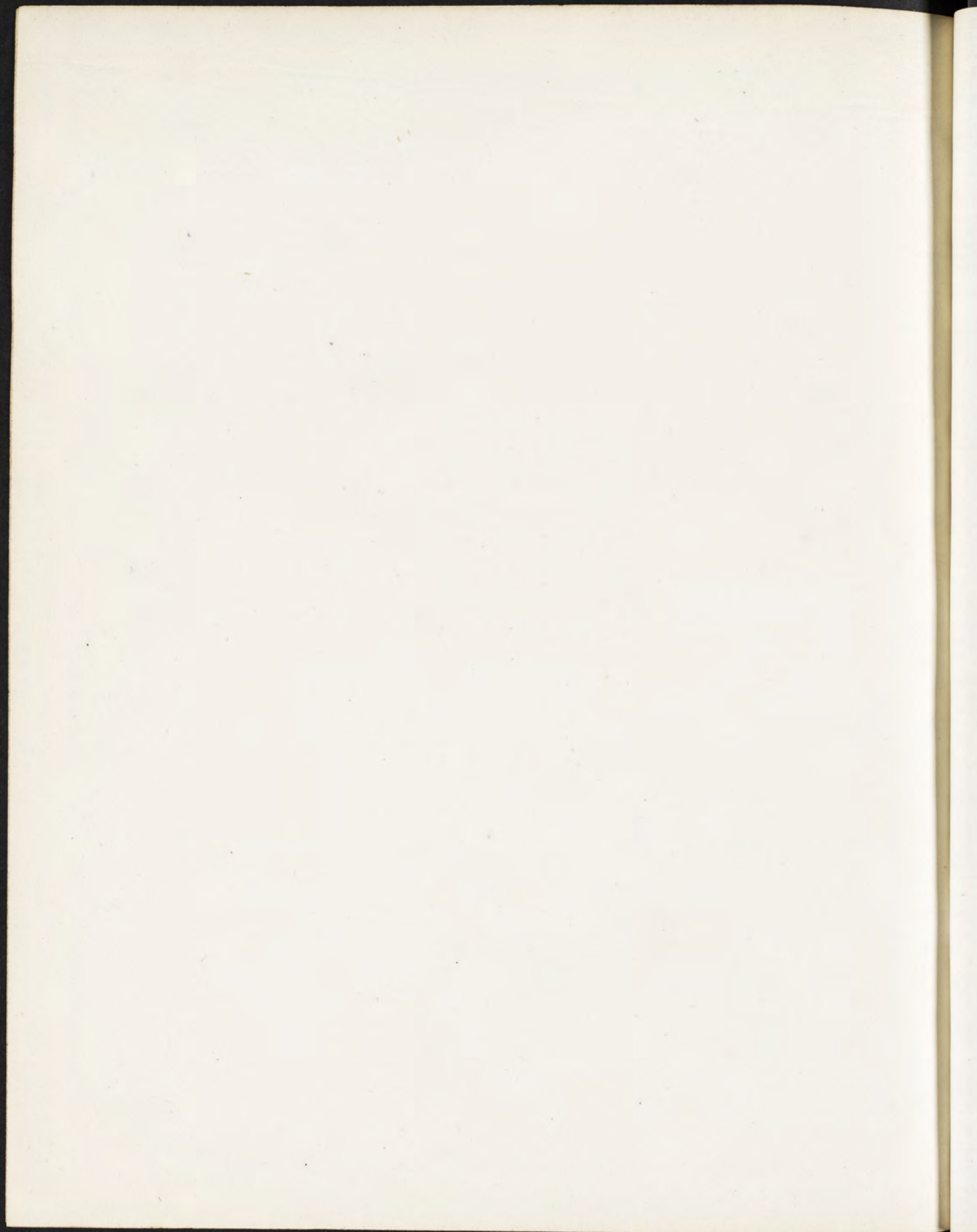


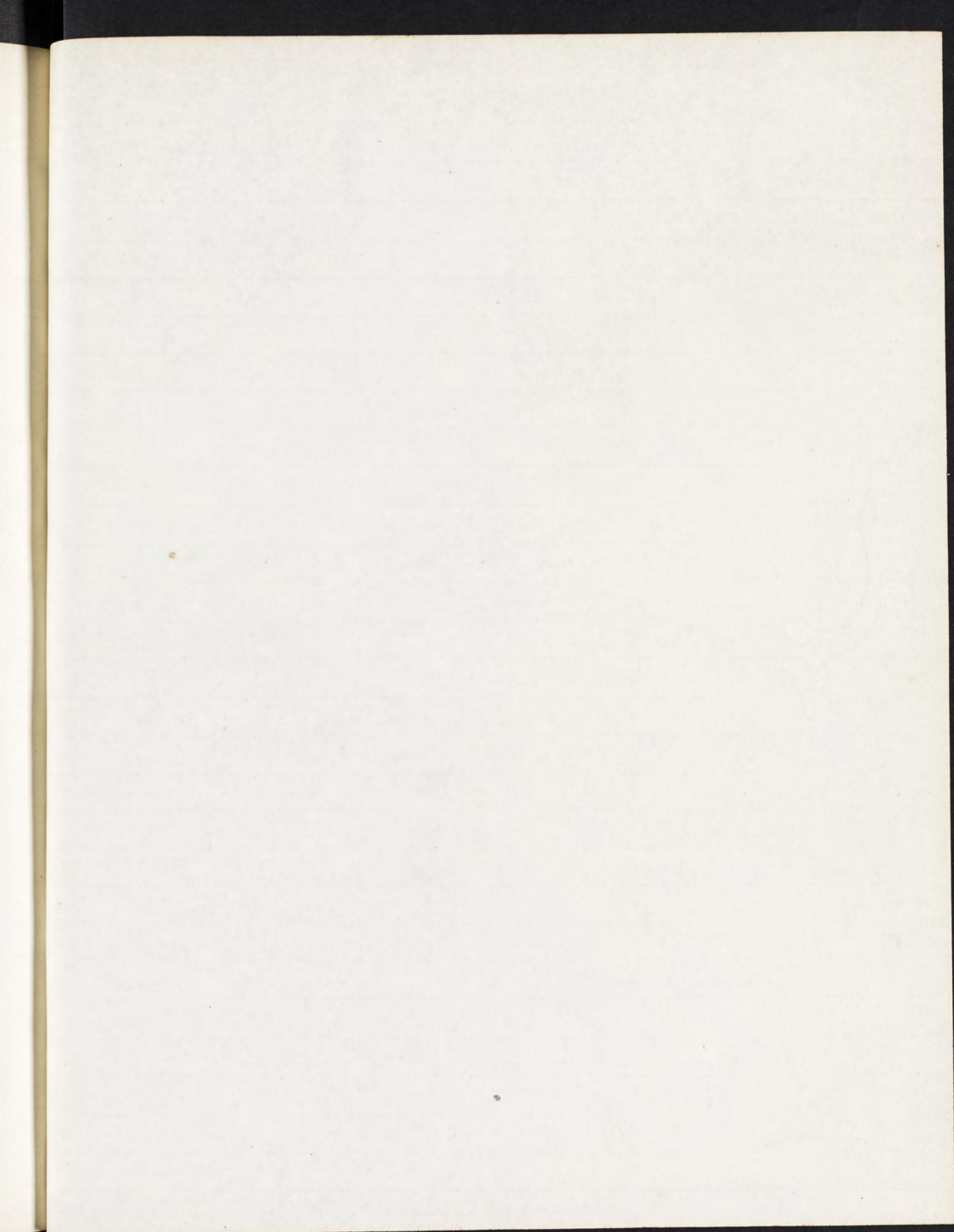




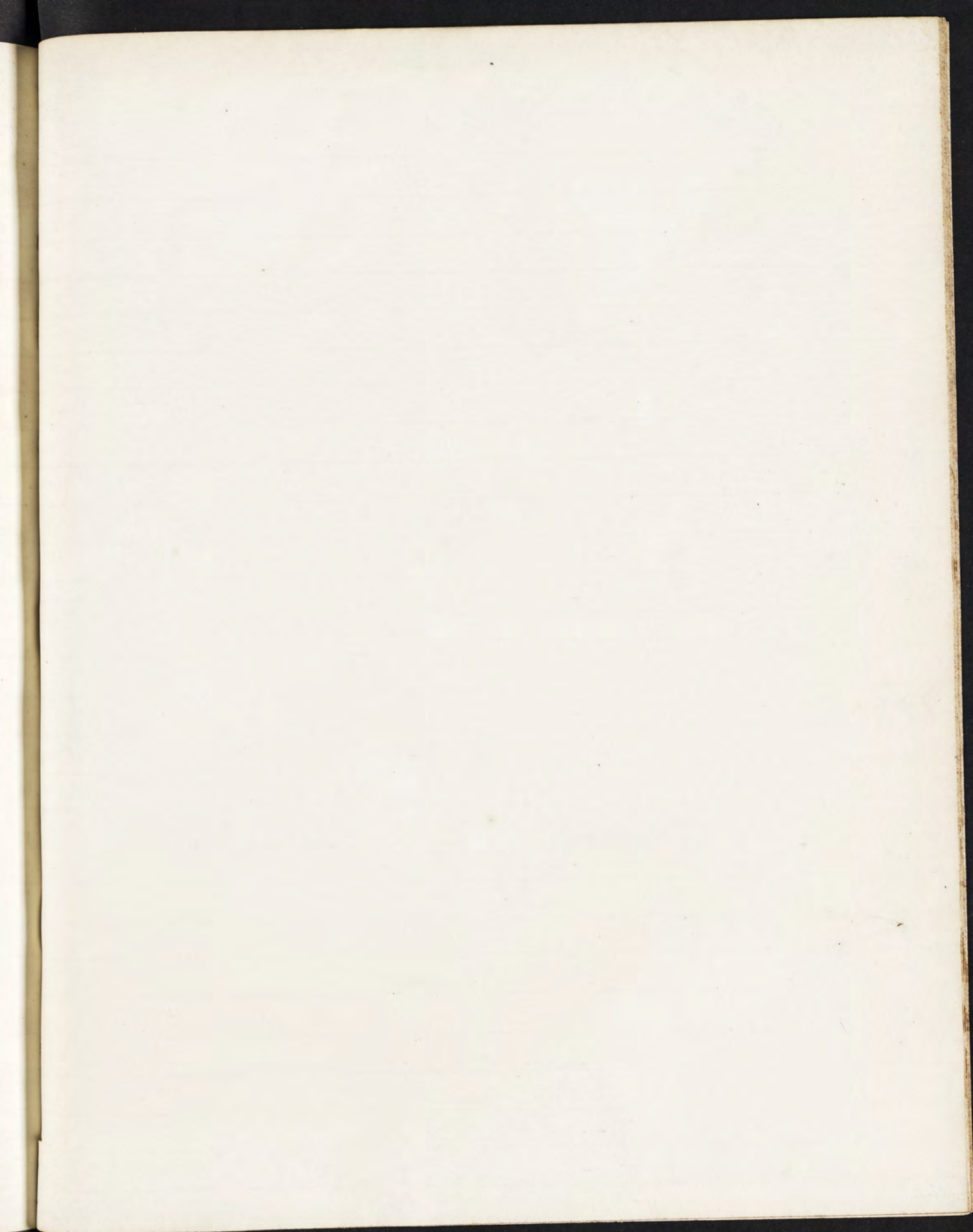


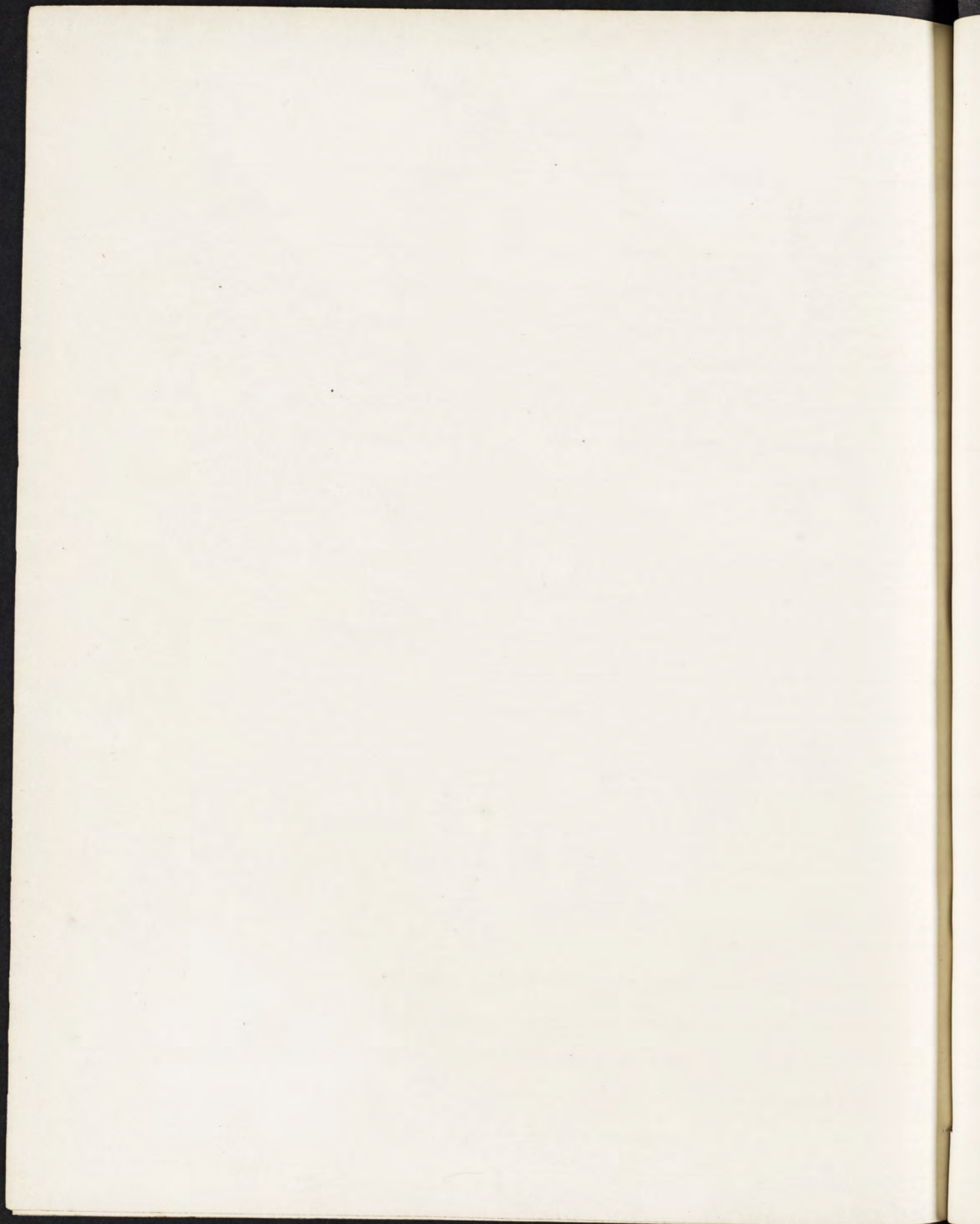




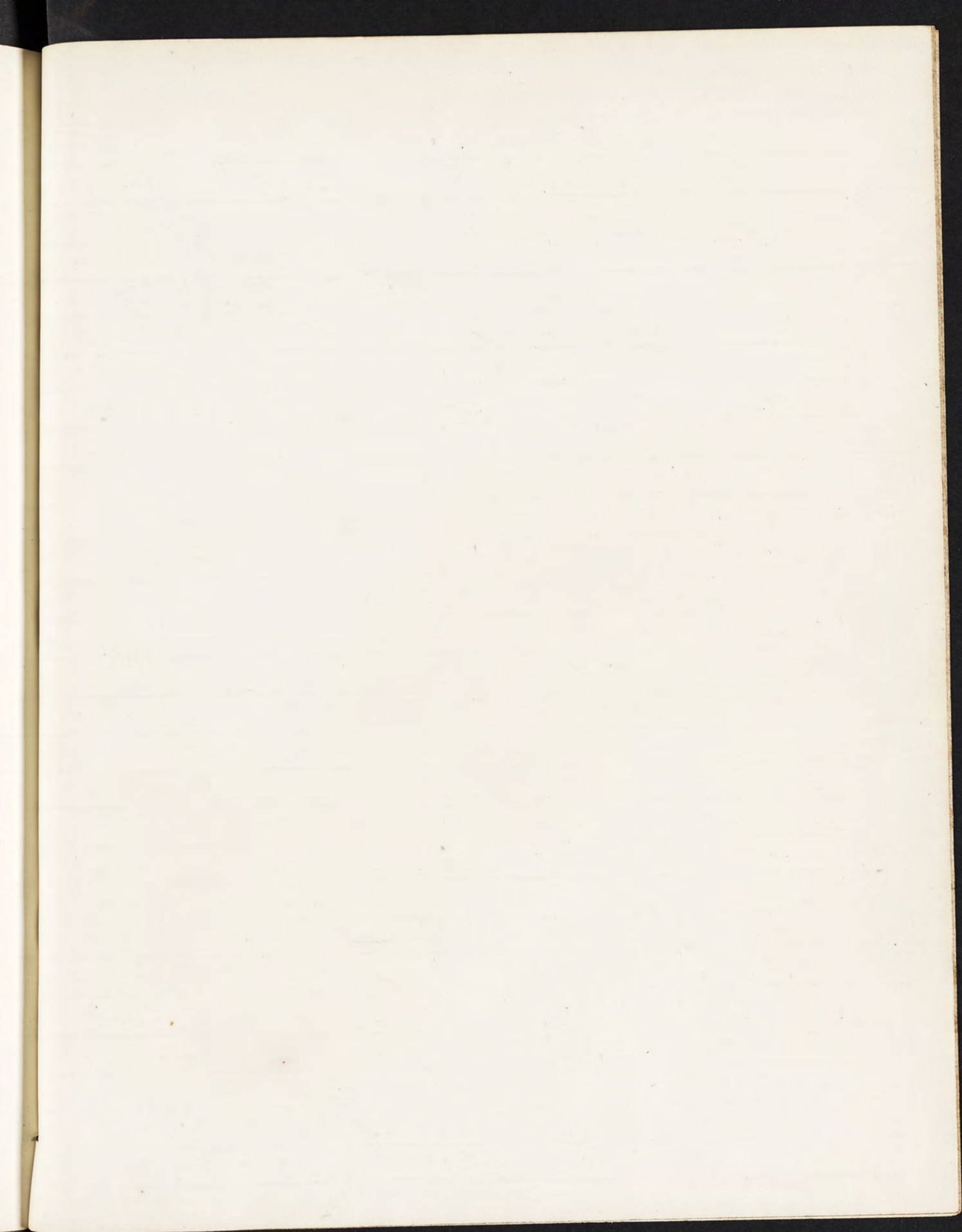


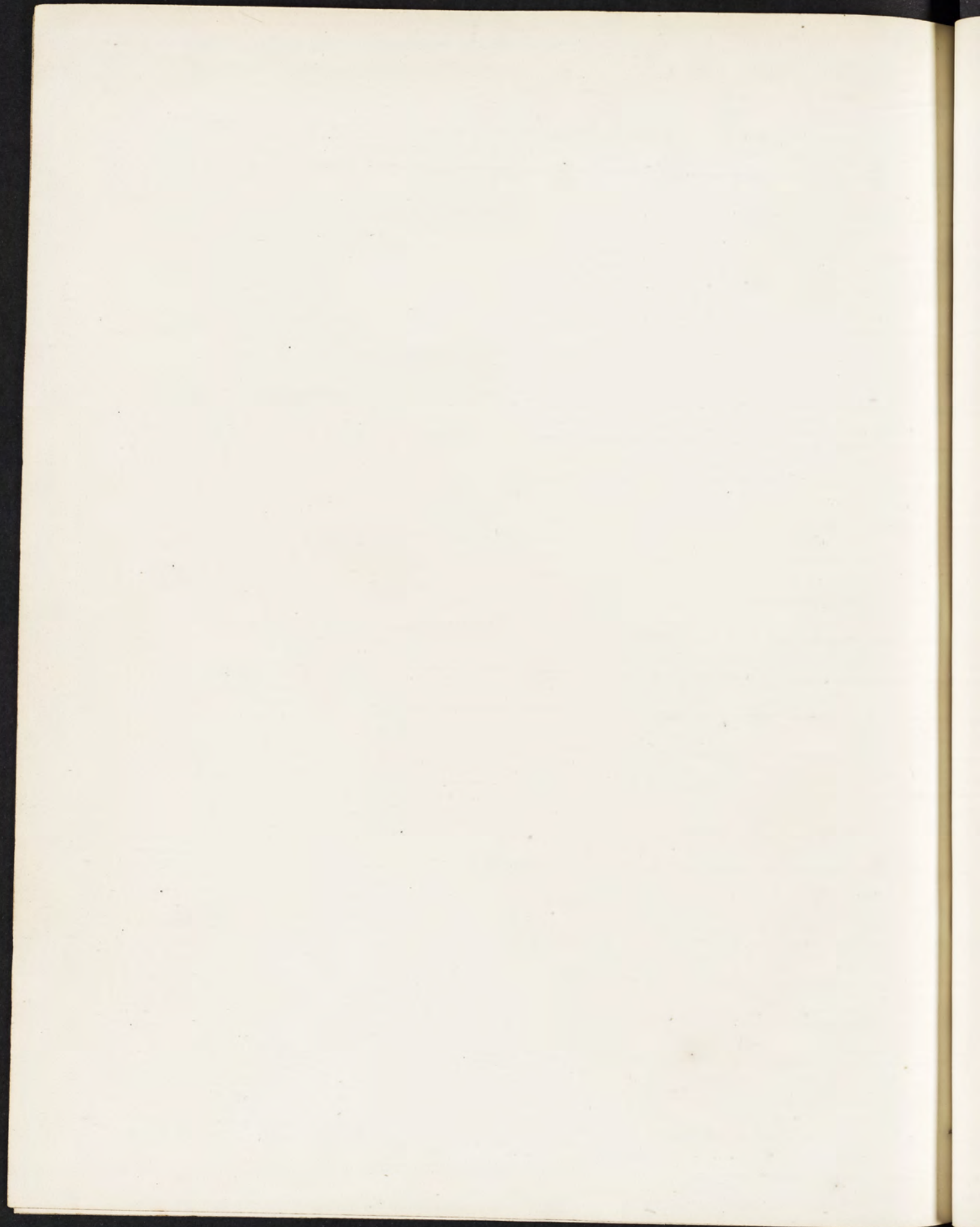


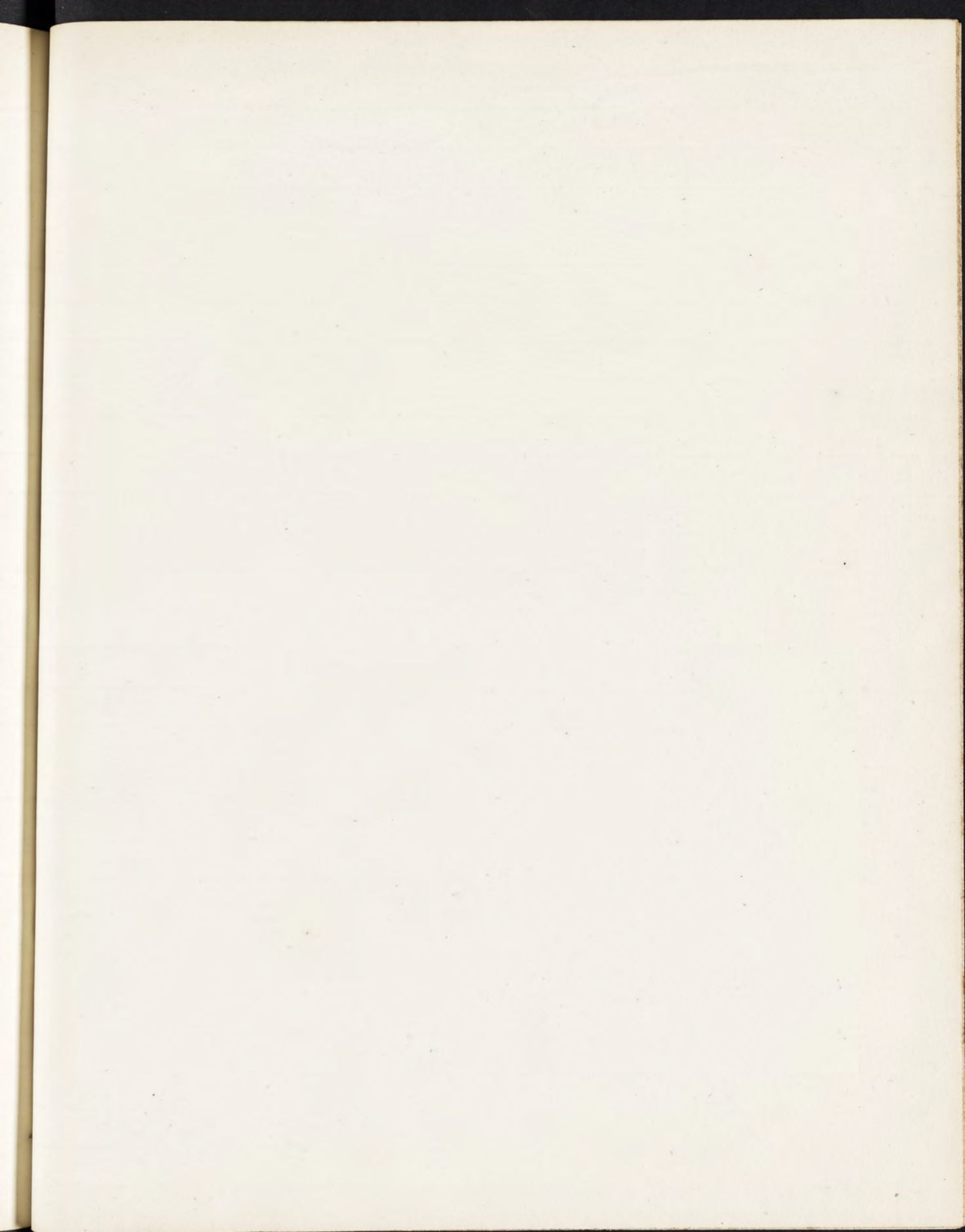


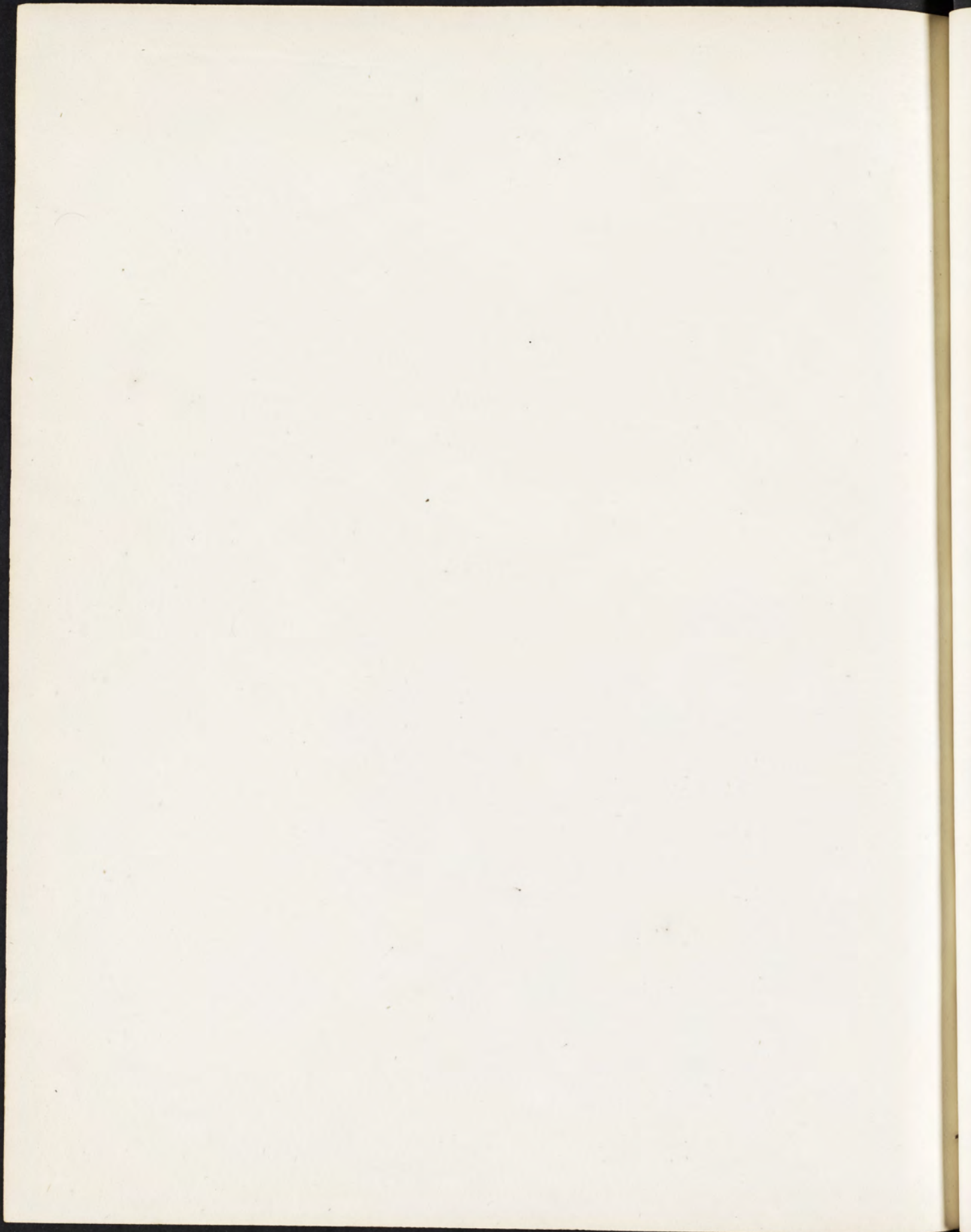


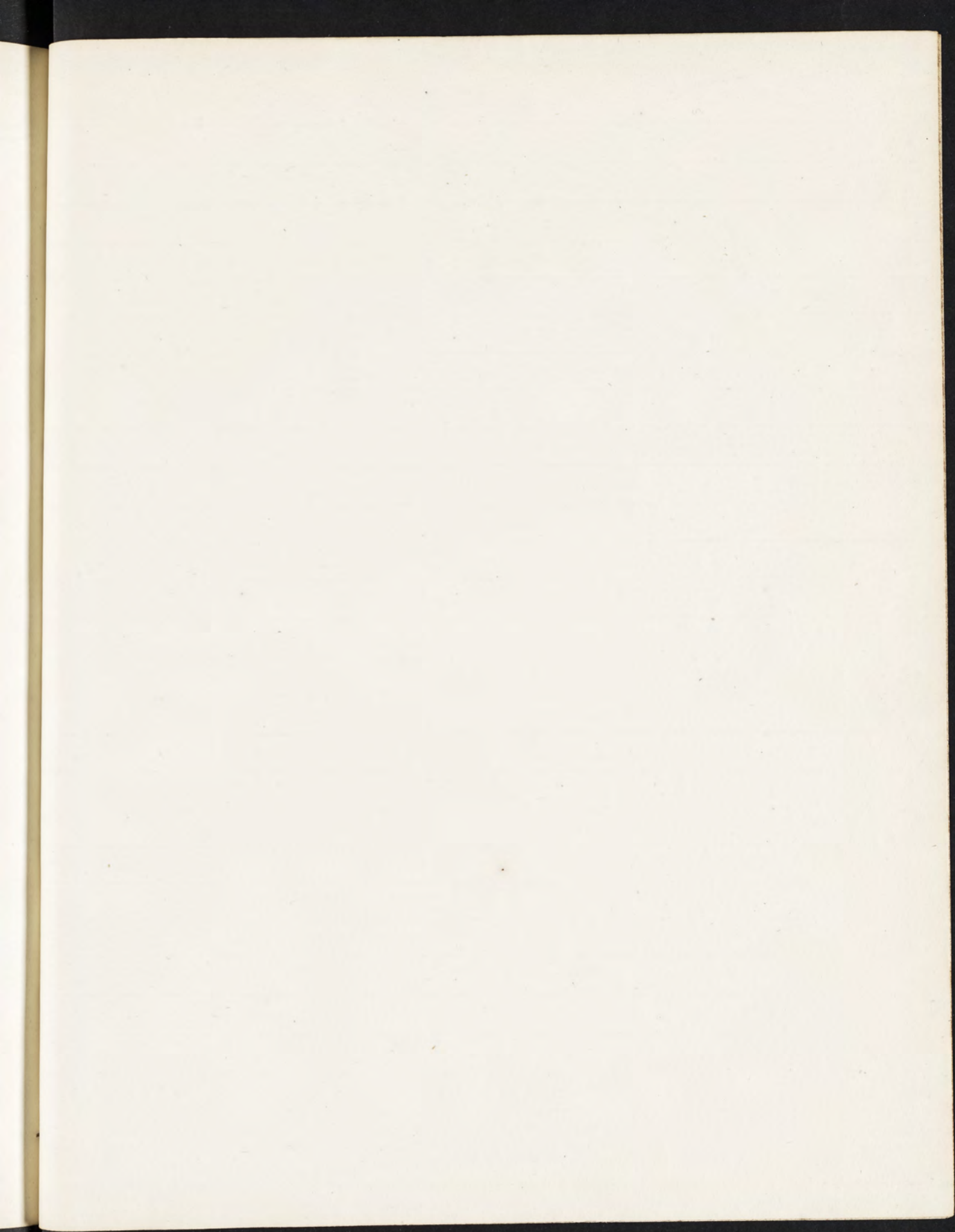


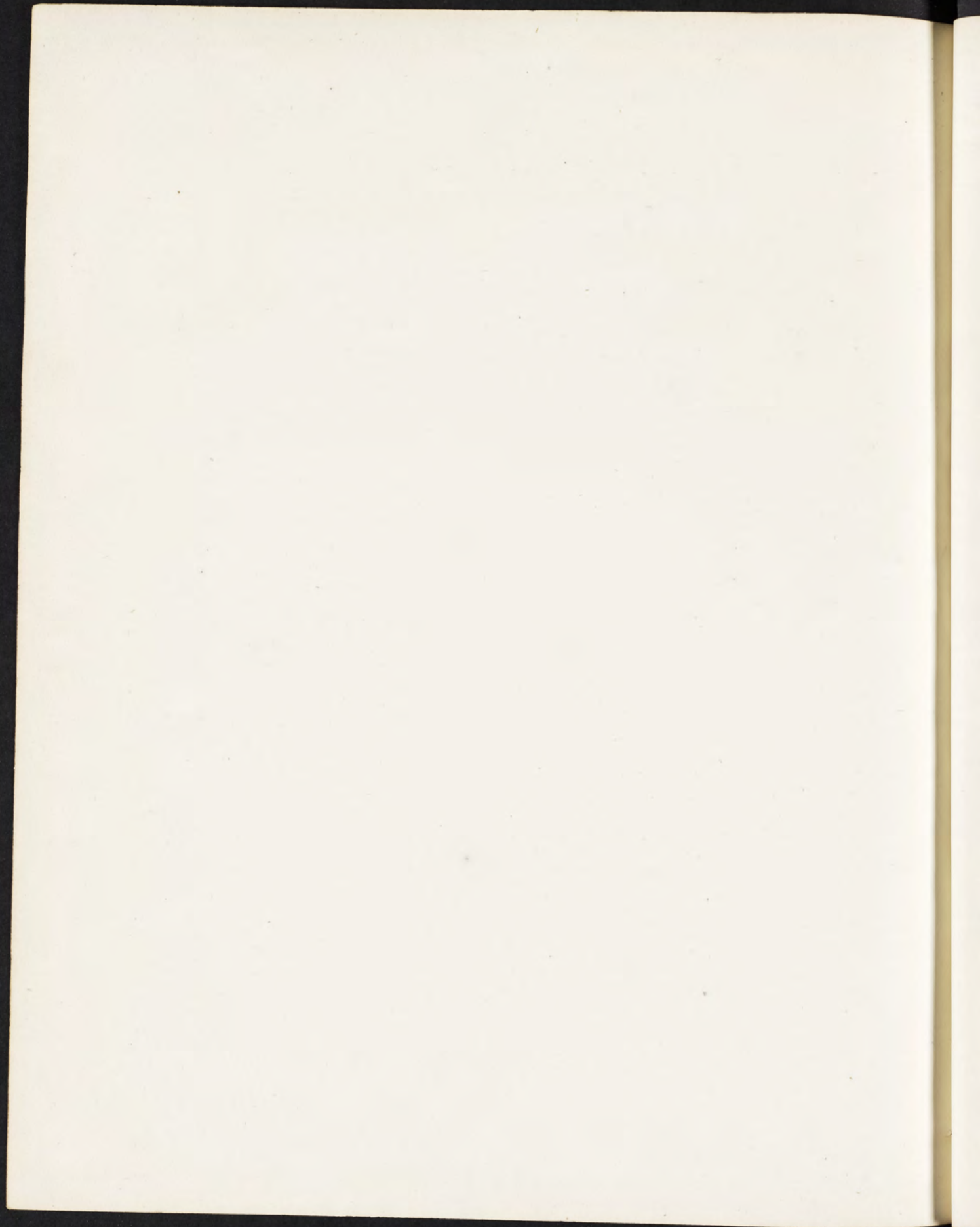


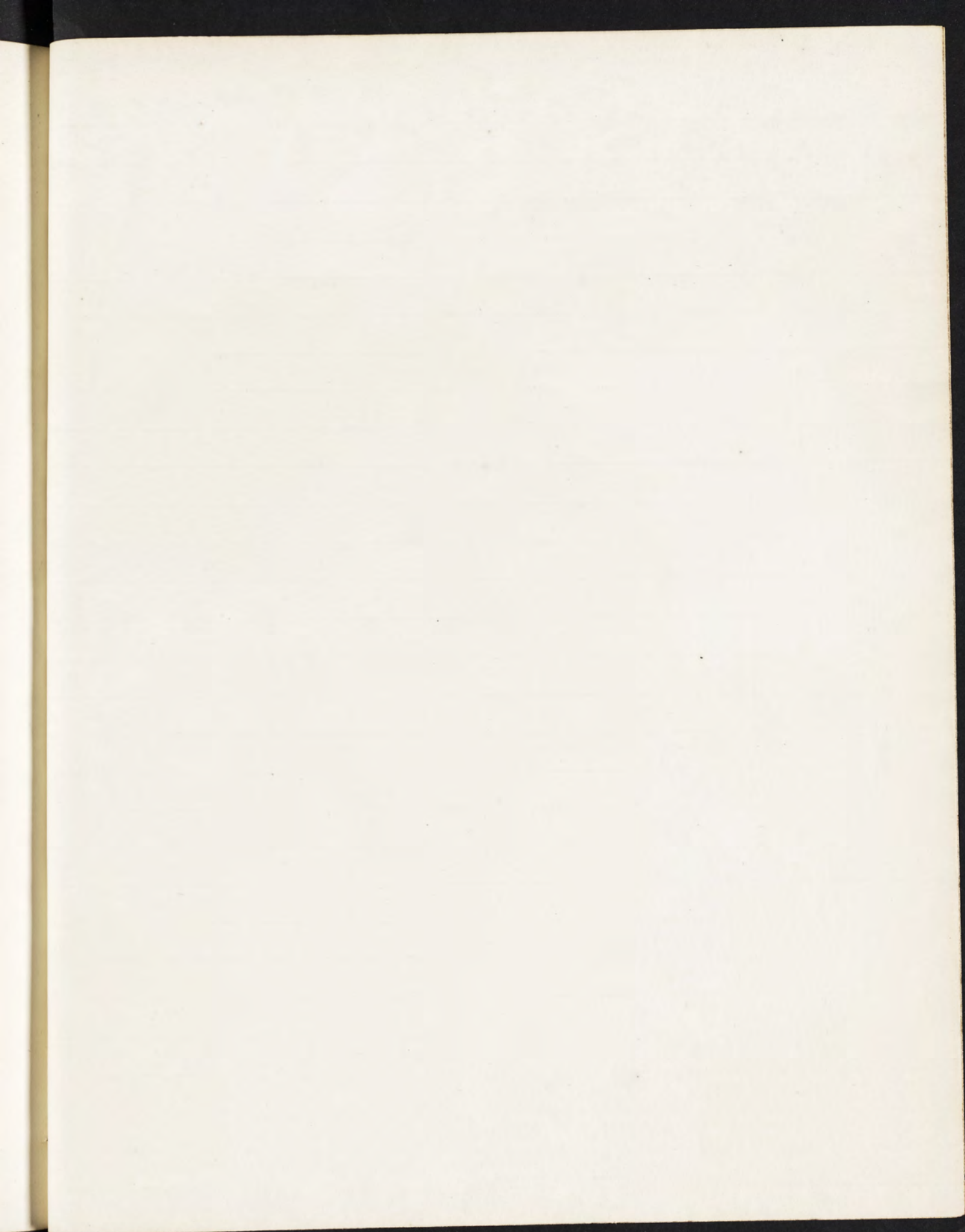


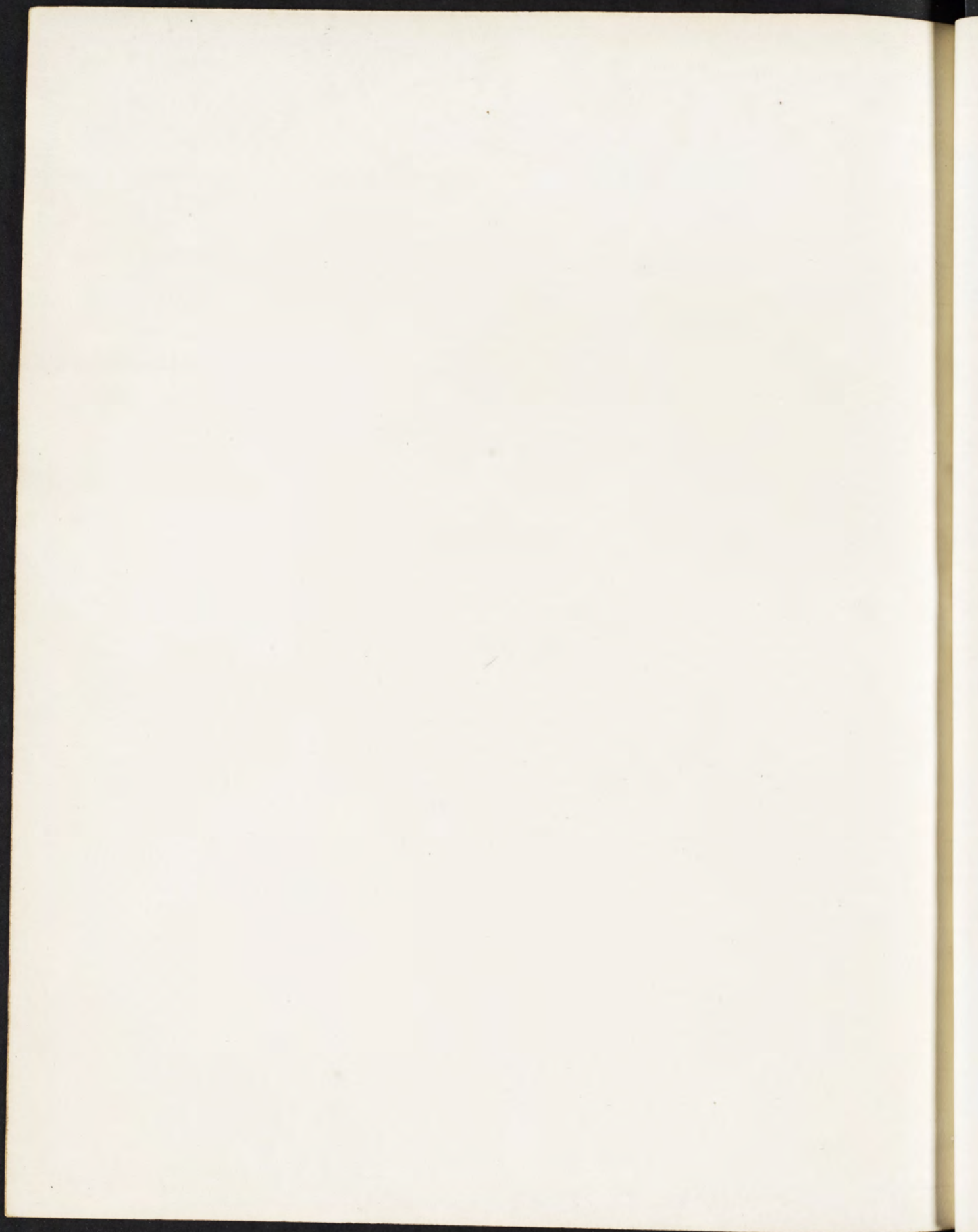


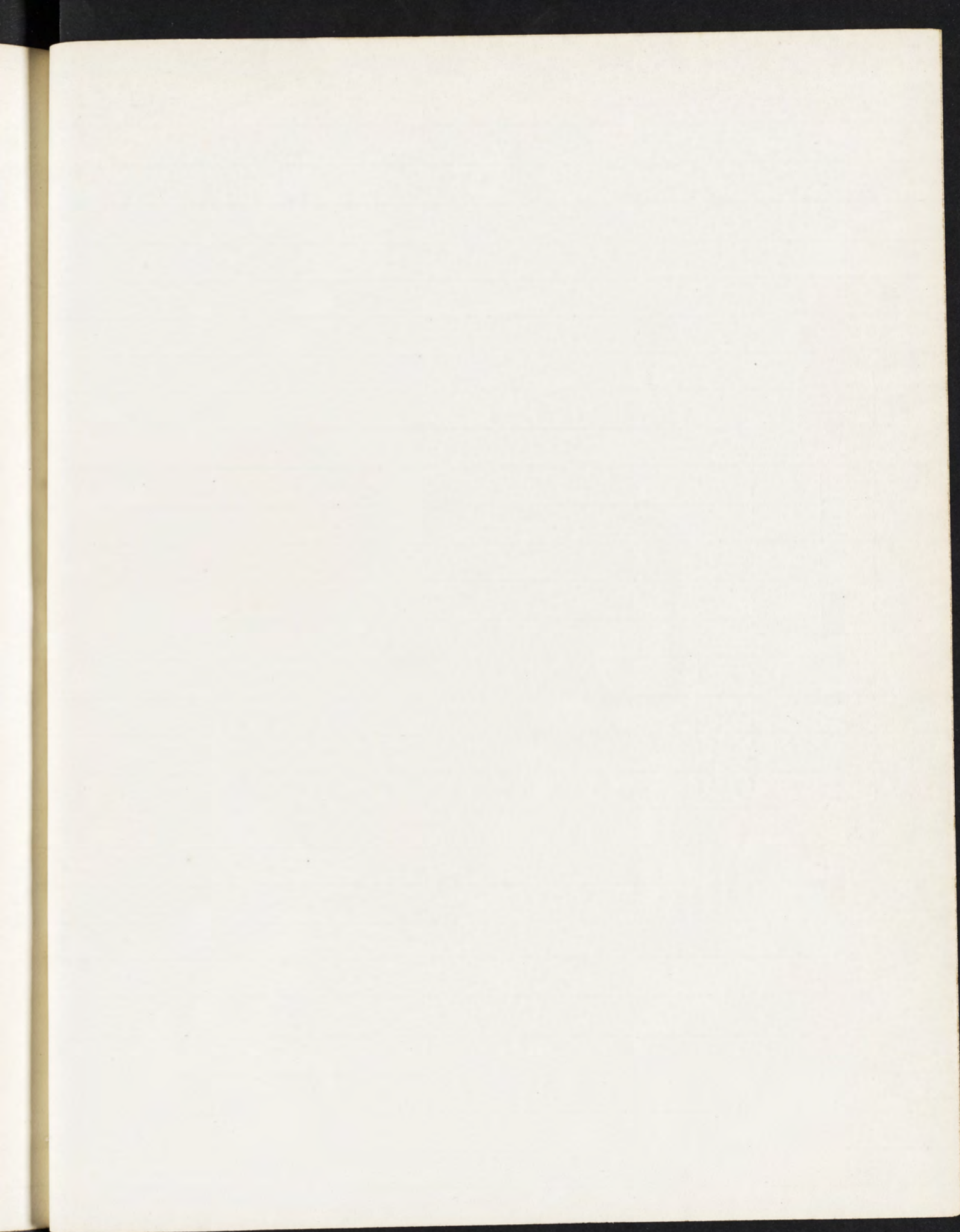






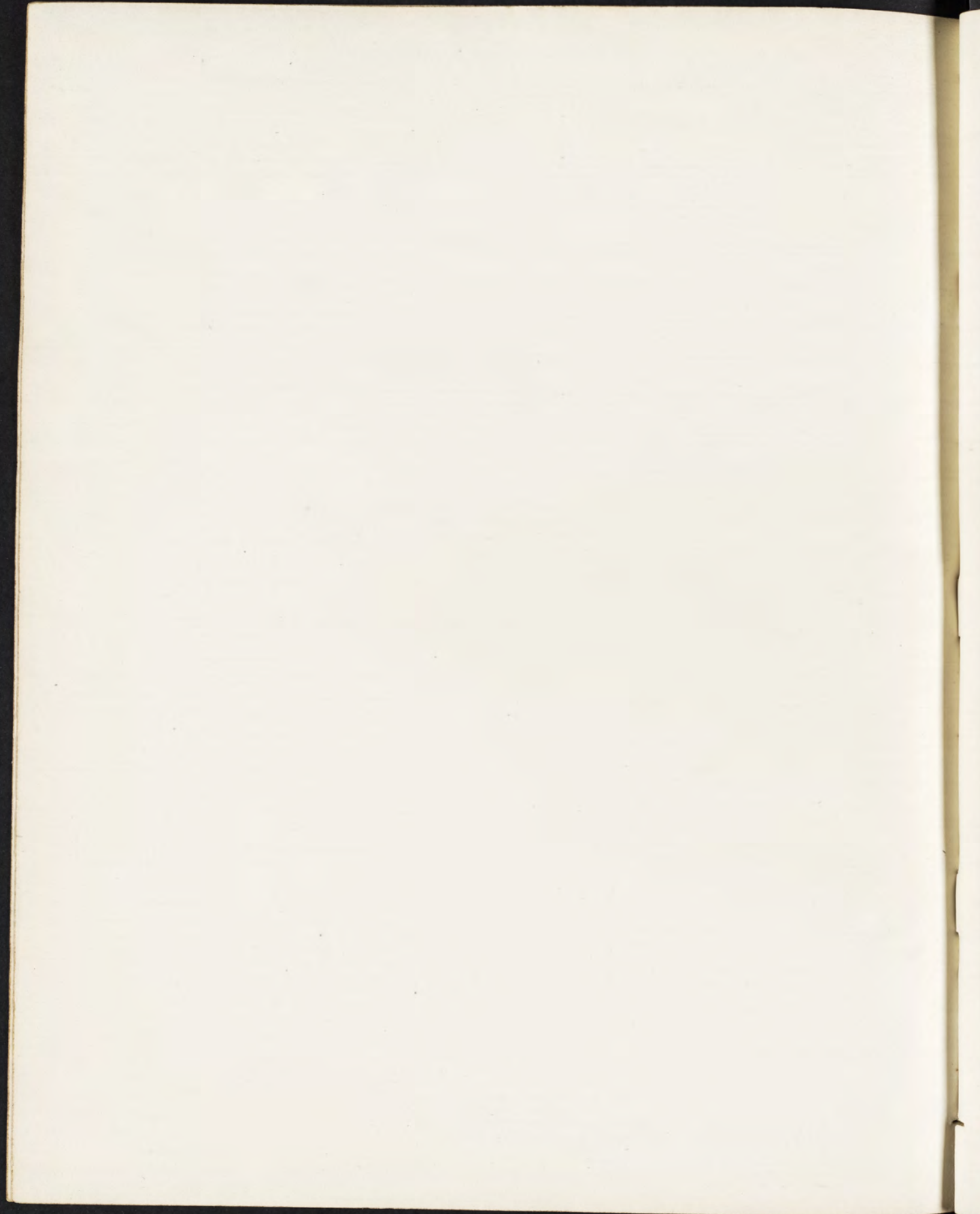


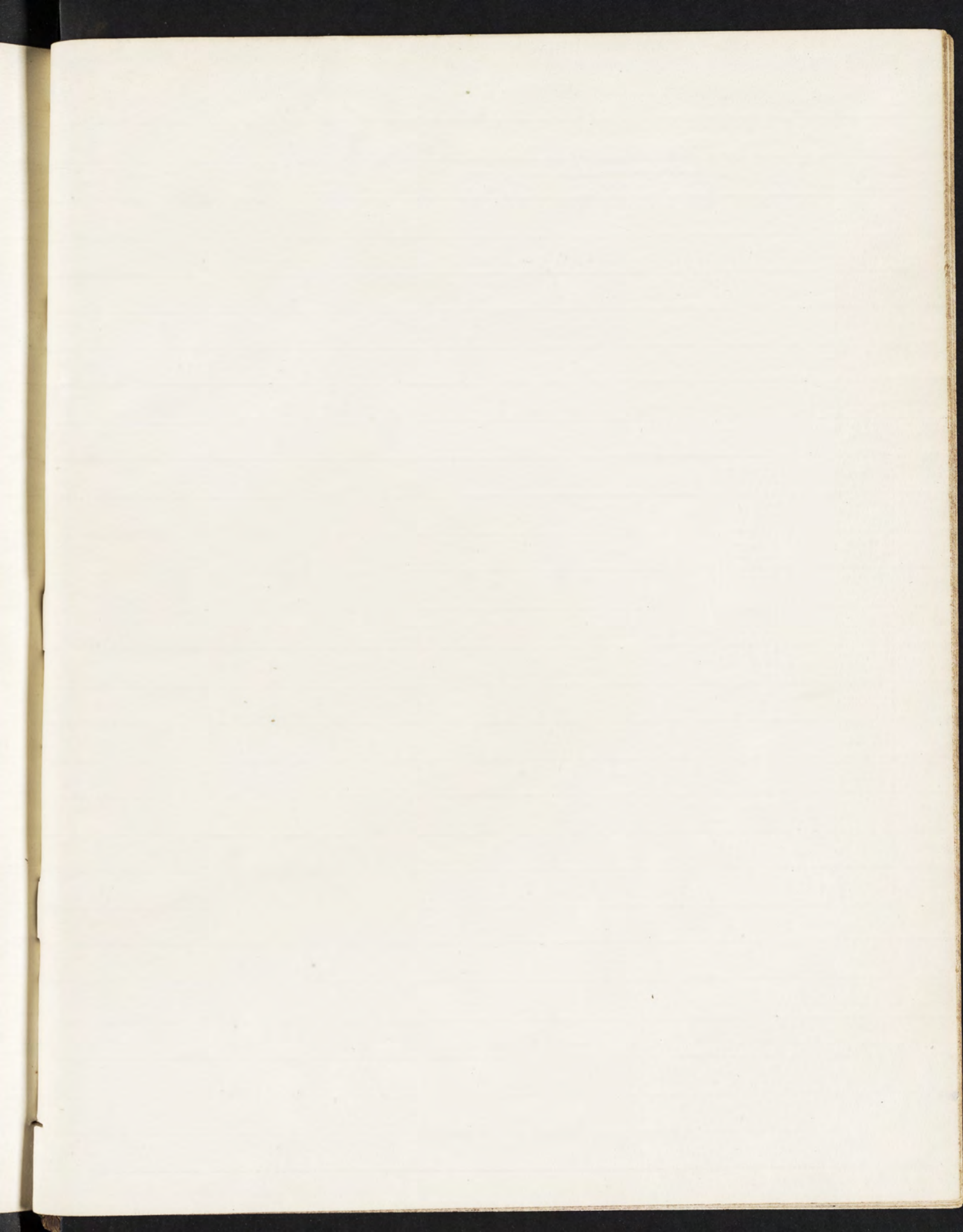


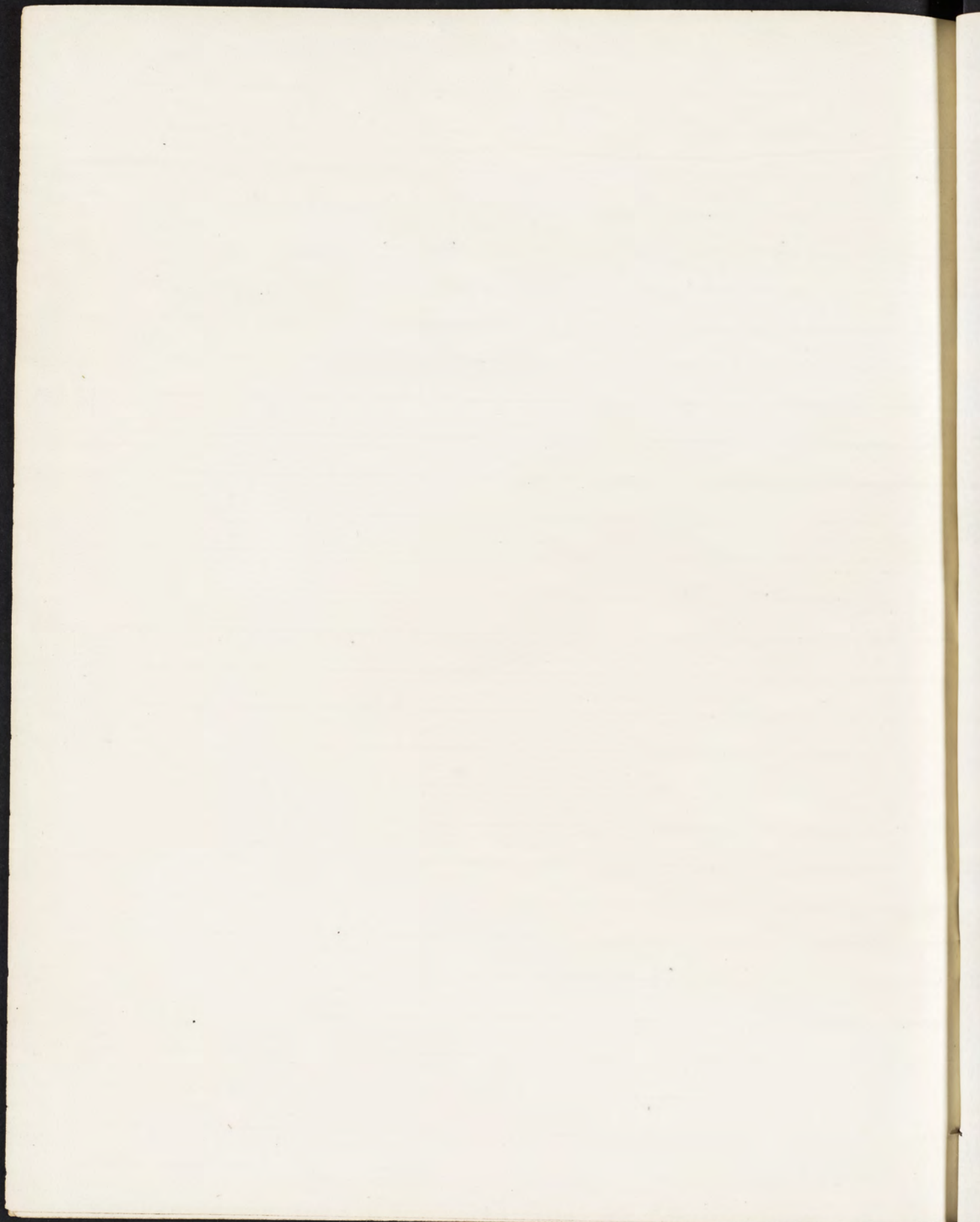




AMITES
PHILADELPHIA







ALBERT
P. THIEL A.D.M.

ADRIANUS

SEPTIMA

From Parents

Belmont, Mass.

My dear daughter Mary

• 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

Index Rerum

A

C

Cauterization of uterus — 1

B

D

Danger of cauterizing the uterus 1

E

Every Remarks on Ulceration
of Internal Hemorrhoids - 115 -

G

H

I

J

L

Leucosthaca

115-

K

M

1

2

3

4

R

J

S

W

Uterus contorted of —	1
hine —————	3 —
Ulcerations of uterus —	115 —

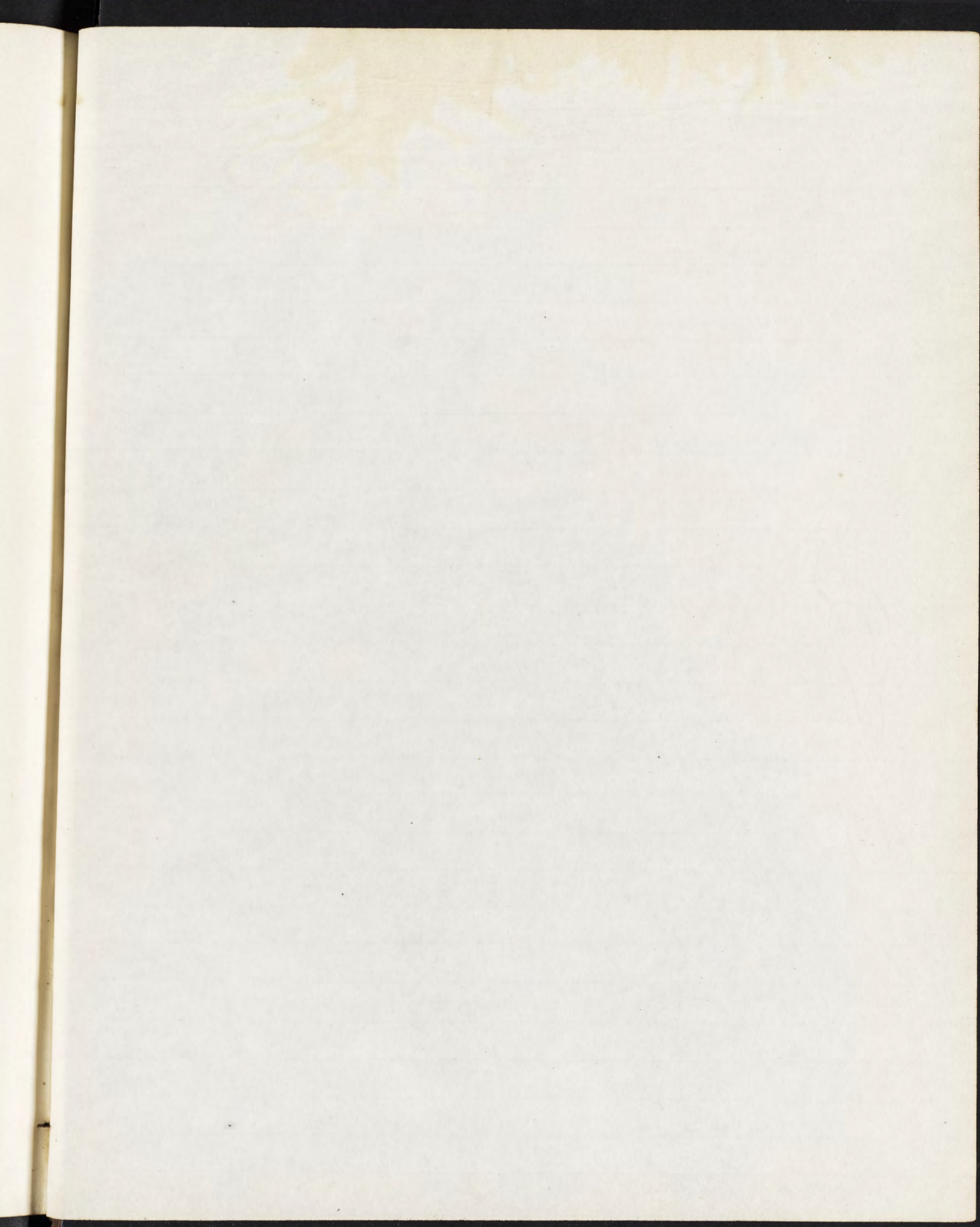
16-

α

17-

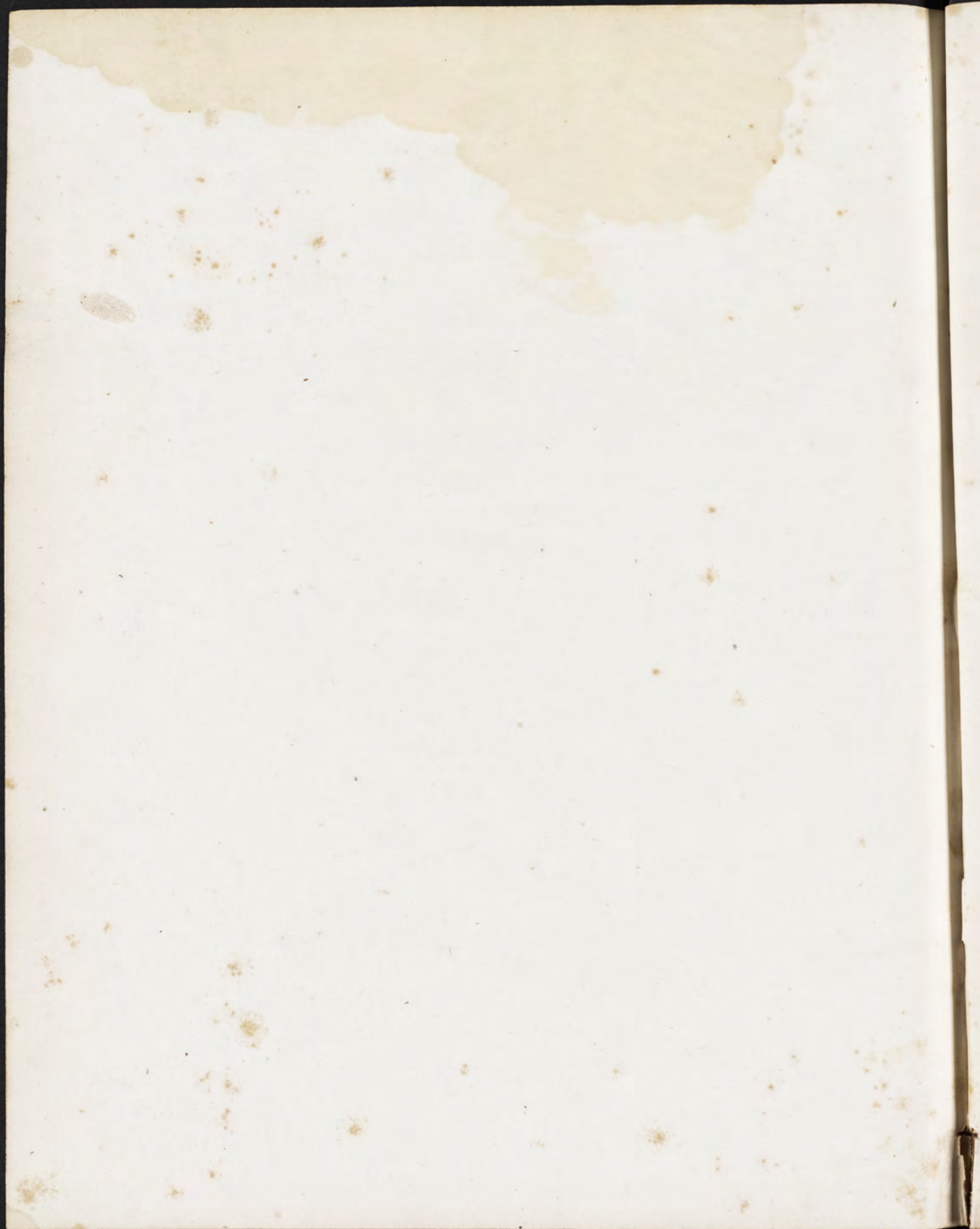
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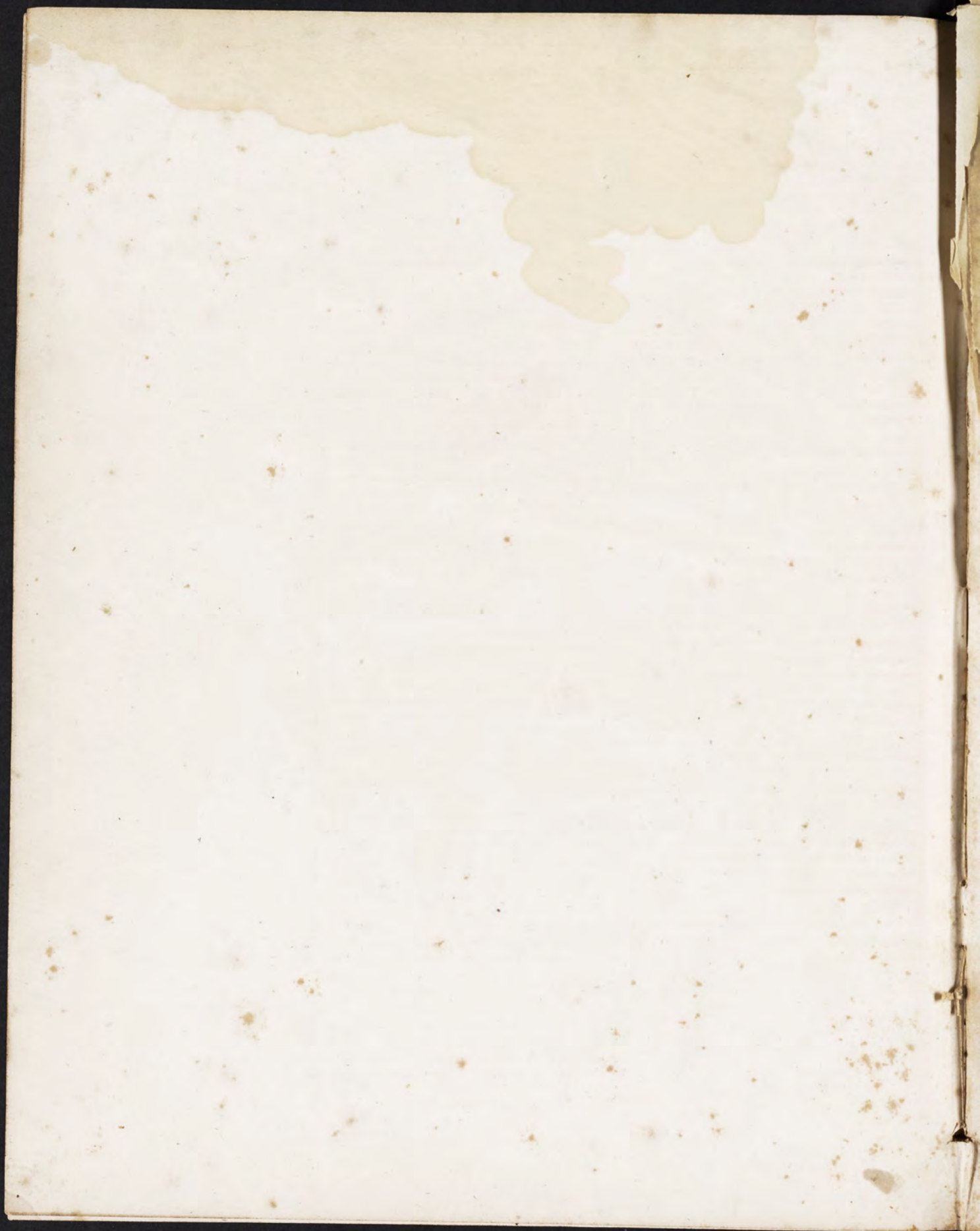












15
Congratulatory.

Object in coming-
before them & =
takes part in clinic.

Reason why I should =

Phetology incidentally
therapeutics, Pharma-
cy = will endeavour
to make it subservient
to the end - of prescribing.

Physician not like
the lawyer. = books =

Is - expected to pre-
scribe at once. =

Must know what
he is about, manner
object of clinic,

Give facility in in-
vestigating disease &
not awkward = how
to begin & proceed. =

Young physicians have
principles & doctrine -
but for want of prac-
tice cannot make
them lead.

First thing to be done
is to ascertain the
disease how.

Examine organs =
How frequent cases =

Then indications -
& plan of treatment

Settlement as a plan
if asters.

Then remedies -
Formulas & combinations,
Mode of writing for
Formulas. =

Character of the
patients who frequent
the clinic.

Unsatisfactory Nature
of the treatment
of the subscribers the
purposes - stated.

Case by Robert Hunt -

London Local Gazetteer -

Vol 1 - 1838-9 - pg - 222

To show the penitential movement
of the workable handwriting -

Doct Carson

Dr Sir

We cannot get the patients
bowels open by injection, and she is now
suffering and very weak - please come
down this morning

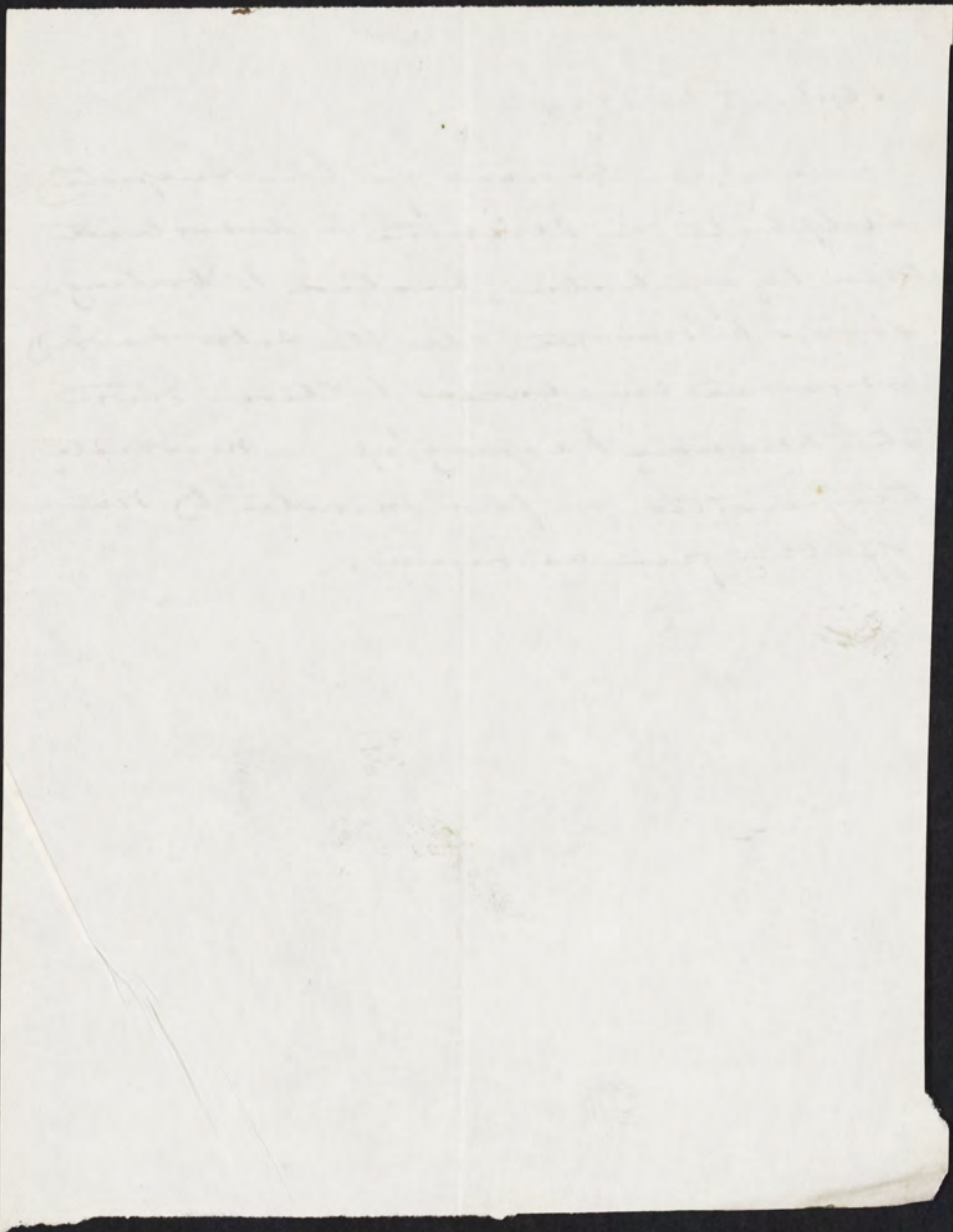
Yr obdt

Wednesday

Wm D Fulton

Sept 28th 1849 -

Took two grains of the suspected sulphate of Quinine & dissolved in 1/2-oz of water, heated to boiling so as to dissolve all the salt & added ammonia in excess & then down the Quina, keeping up a moderate temperature a few minutes to drive off the free ammonia. -

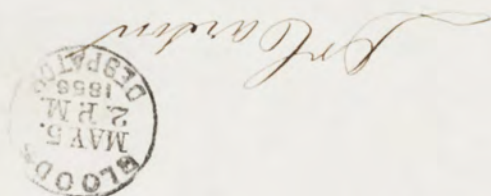


a precipitate was thrown down -
The same result occurred from
the oxide of iron =

5 = To the ^{Coagula} ~~oxide~~ precipitation a
small quantity of bile was
added, the solution in a
little while lost completely its
reddish colour & became more
transparent, with delicate flo-
culose sediment like mucus -
at the bottom of the glass &
upon standing a few flocs
of more solid matter ^{at the} ~~in the~~
bottom. The matter collected
from the bottom was shown by
the microscope to consist of
epithelial scales + granular matter
broken up from the coagula -
The liquid perfectly clear & transparent
without evidences of precipitation
of the oxide of iron.

A more decided precipitate sediment -
 in the fluid - to which I attribute of the
 & Ostia's & then bile had been -
 added - which was found to consist
 of amorphous matter, ^{exceeding yellow} fibrillated brown
 granular matter =

332 Walnut



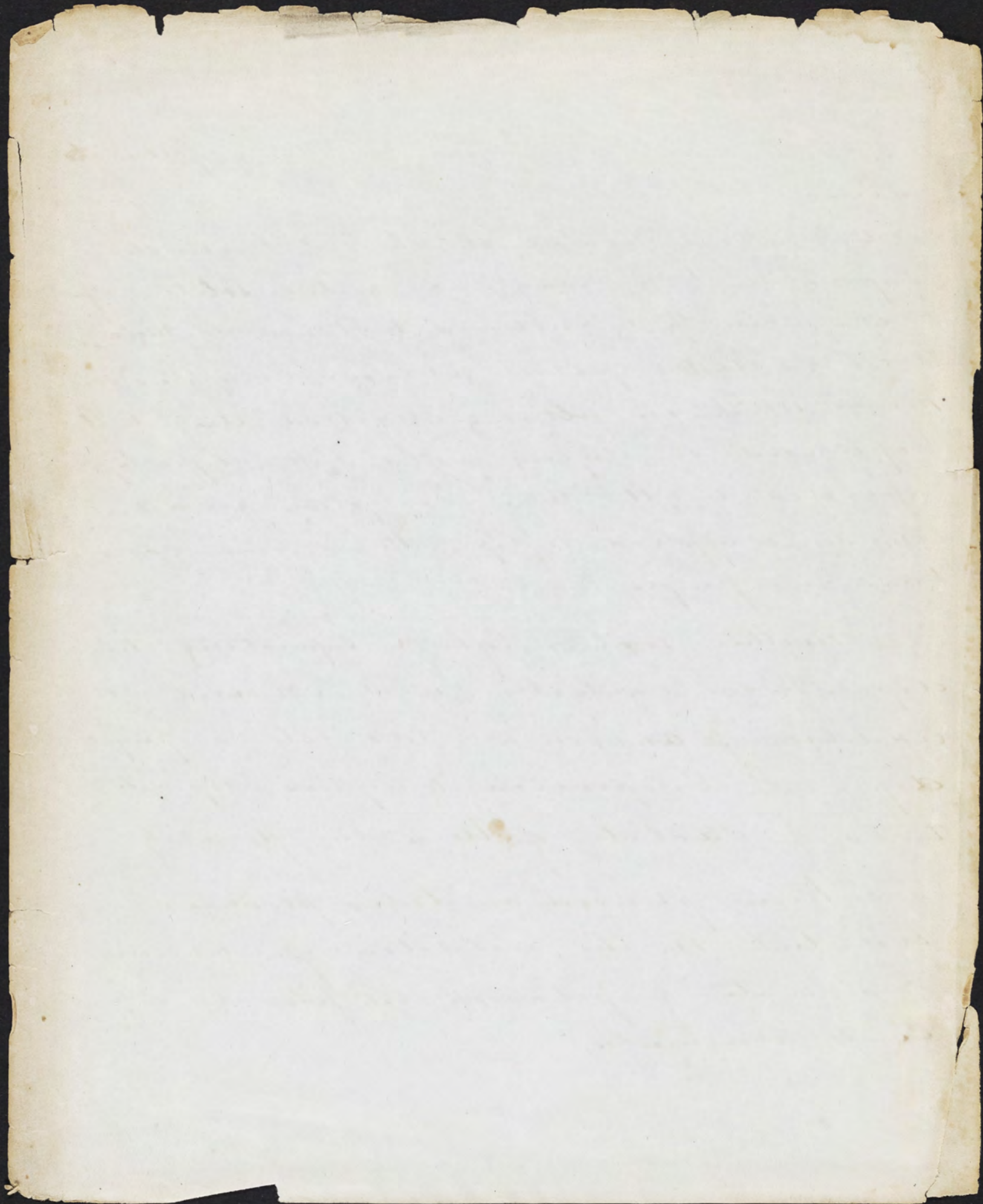
Mrs H. C. - Nov 20th 1848 -

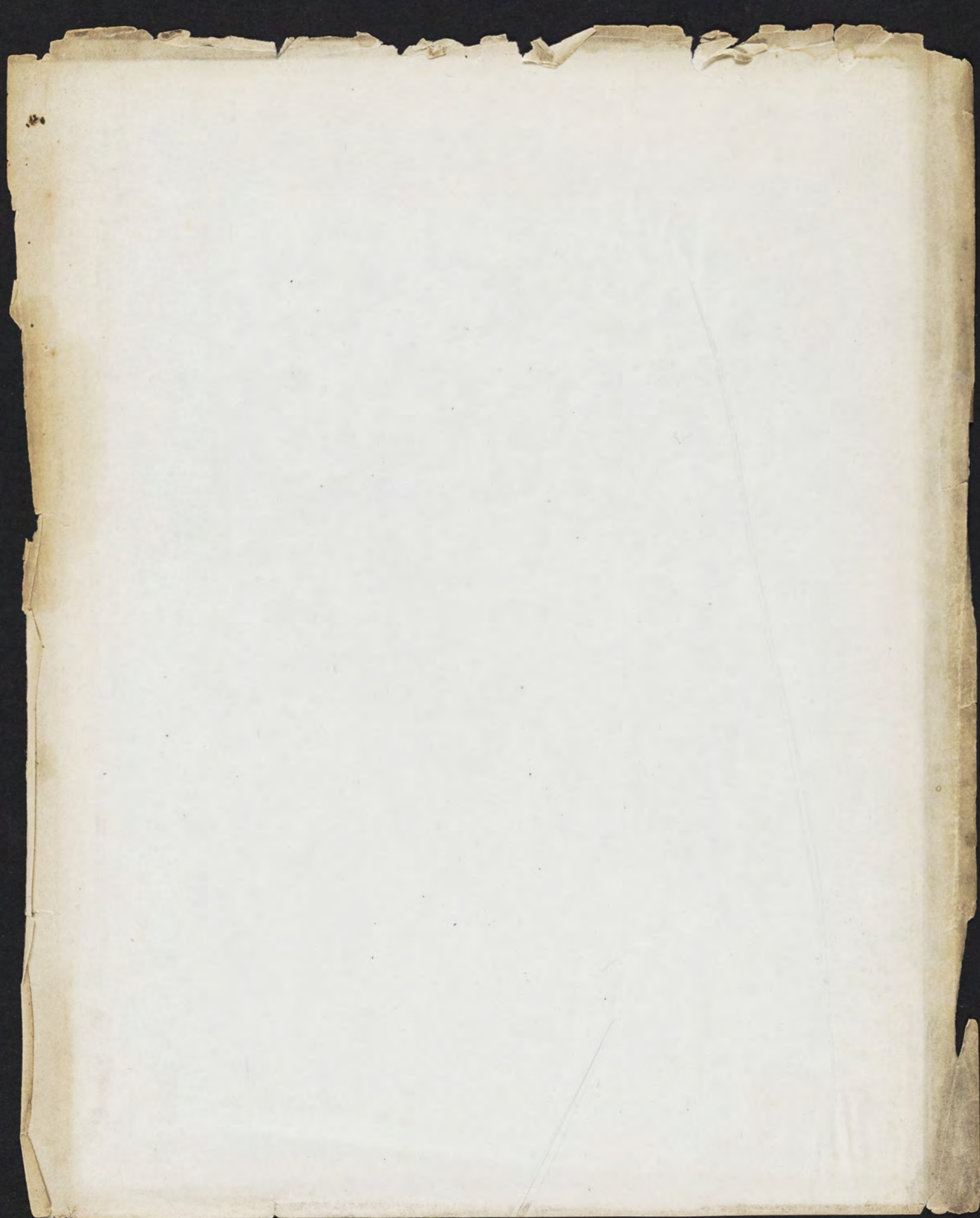
Urine light yellow, & depositing a cloudy yellowish sediment.

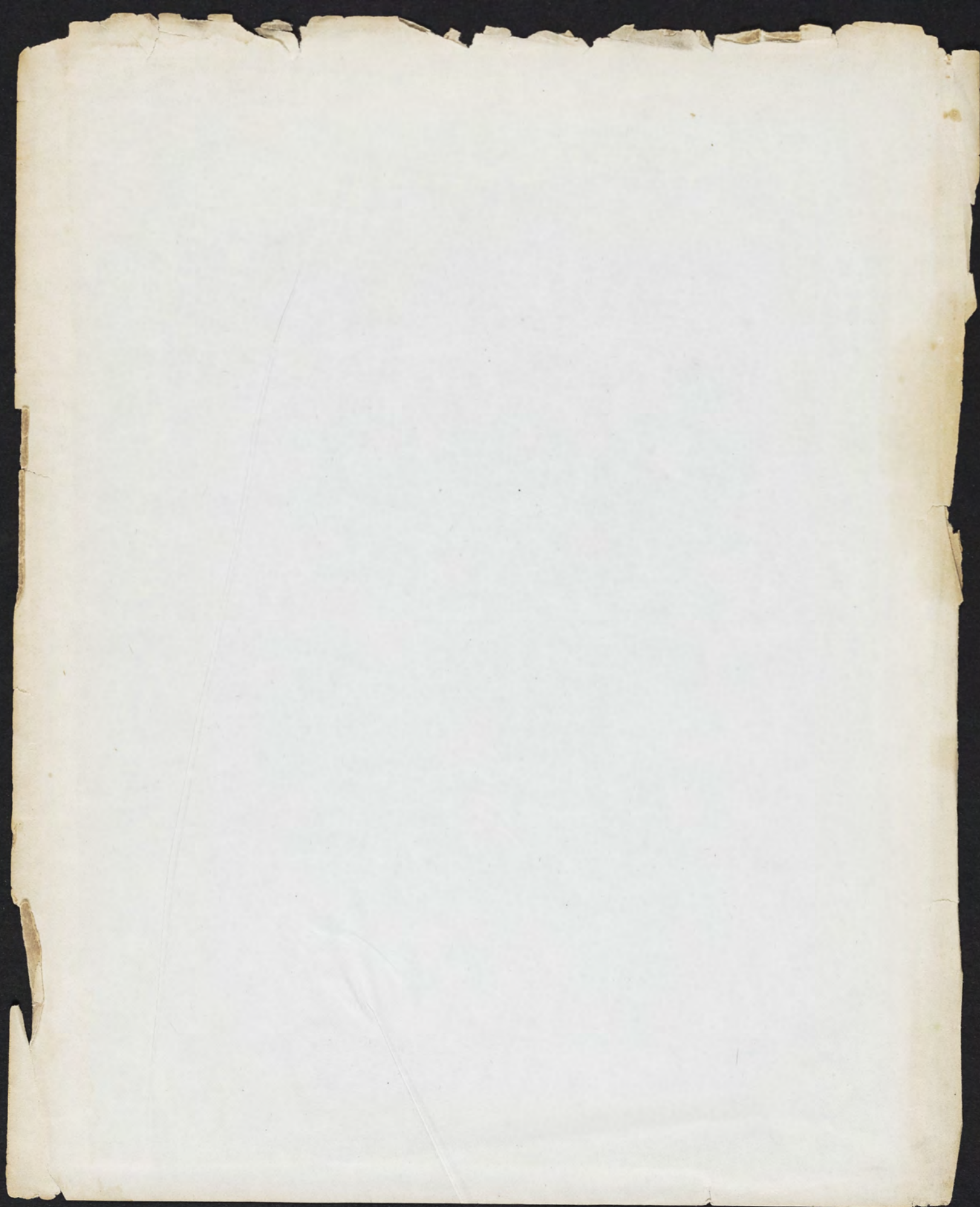
Took 3oz - and heated it when it became clear. Evaporated to $\frac{1}{3}$ - added saturated solution of oxalic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ oz - Allowed to stand all night. When a thick yellow gummy (amorphous) sediment which on filtering attached itself to the paper, and on drying could with difficulty be separated in the form of a yellow powder. Ammonia applied to paper thus covered caused beautiful purple colour.

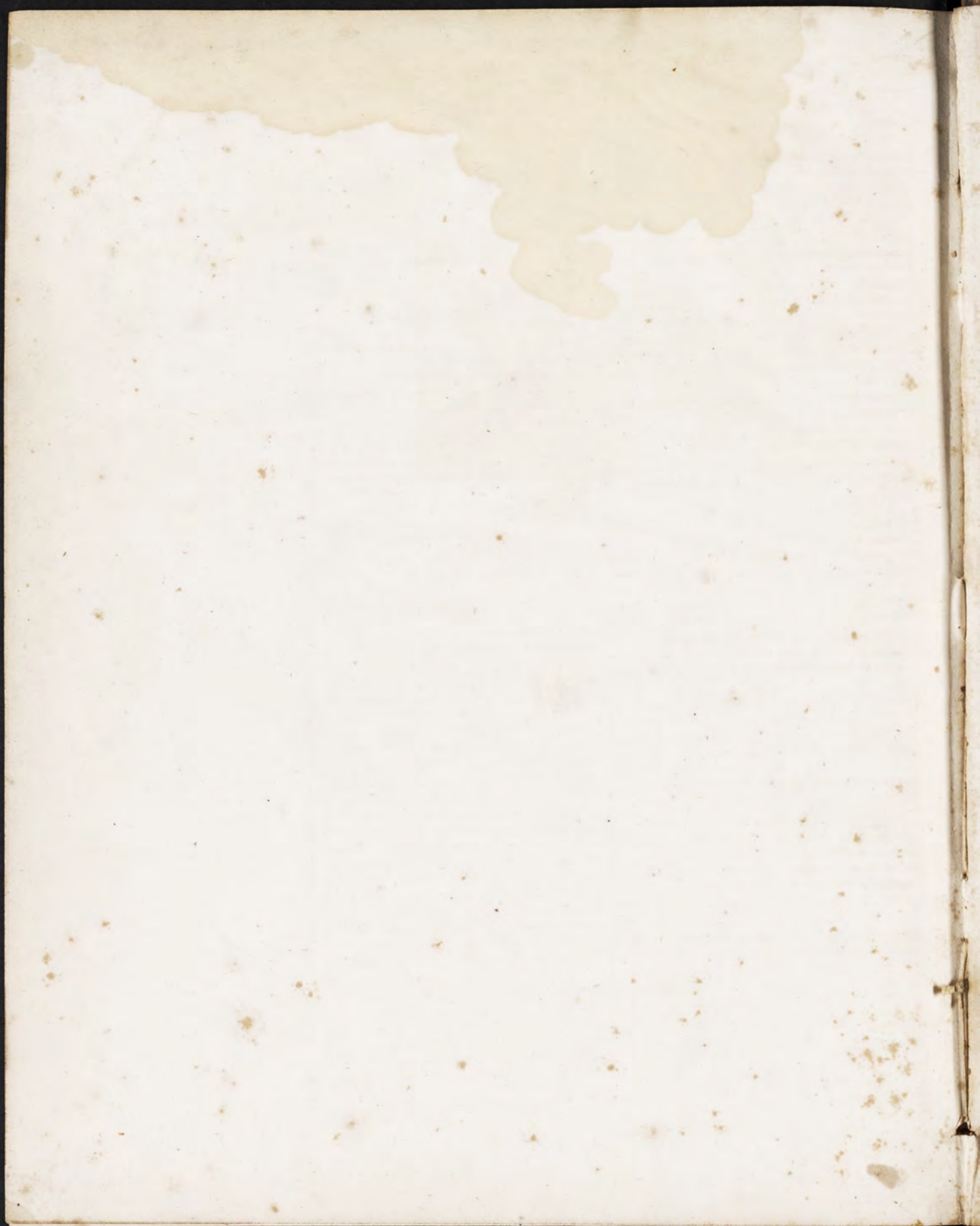
The Mother water left on separating the deposits is beautifully violet coloured on the addition of ammonia & lets fall a purple deposit. Evaporated to dryness deposits crystals of Oxalate of lime in quantity.

The urine placed in tubes produced a violet tint on the addition of ammonia & carbonate of potassa. Let fall delicate fibrous sediments.









SCIENCE FOR THE KITCHEN.

It is the great and distinguishing excellence of modern science to have a practical, utilitarian character, very different from the ancient science, which preferred the remotest abstractions of philosophy, and shrunk with contempt from the economic relations of life. Modern sages study in mines and factories, in the shop of the mechanic and the field of the farmer; esteeming it their highest glory to improve the useful processes of art; and we find that Baron Von Liebig, one of the most renowned of living chemists, writing to President Everett, of Harvard University, (perhaps the republicanism of the correspondent suggested the simplicity of the subject) boasts his descent into the kitchen, and is willing to accept the honor of proposing some scientific improvements in the art of roasting and boiling, or of expounding philosophic principles, the merits of which can be best judged by those who are most jealous of unlawful intrusions into the sacred penetralia down stairs. We find the Baron's letter in the July number of Silliman's Journal; and as we take it for granted that it was written for the common benefit of American cooks and housewives, we hope to do them a service, and him an honor, by giving circulation to what is most practical in his philanthropic labors.

"I have long intended," says he to President Everett, "to write in acknowledgement of your friendly letter; but I desired, by way of return, to incorporate in reply the results of an investigation, which has been brought to a conclusion only within the last few days. It is a chemical investigation of muscle-flesh; in which I have been led to some interesting results. The fluid in the meat of recently slaughtered animals," he continued,—"the flesh-fluid—is *sour*, and contains two free acids, whose nature, up to this time, has been but imperfectly known. I have found that one of the acids is an *organic acid*, and is the same that appears in the process of the souring of milk. The other acid is phosphoric acid. Both acids are but partially free. A part is united to potash, magnesia and lime. They have been recognized in all muscle-flesh thus far examined, as well of carnivorous as of herbivorous animals." He then mentions the existence and properties of two animal principles,—*creatine* and a substance "analogous to *chinin*, or perhaps *codein*,"—with two nitrogenous acids, and a variety of other bodies, which exist in flesh, and which he describes in a separate paper "now in press;" but which would be of little interest to ordinary readers. We confine ourselves to the practical results.

"If you leach (that is, wash) fine chopped meat with cold water," he says, "you procure a red fluid and a white residue. The latter is 'the actual muscular fibre,' which is of itself perfectly insipid, and imparts no taste or nutritive property to boiling water. By boiling, indeed, it 'becomes hard and altogether unpalatable.' All the ingredients of flesh that have odor or taste may be abstracted with cold water. Among them is 'a considerable quantity of albumen, which may be separated as coagulum, by heating the fluid to boiling.'"

"It follows from the above," says Liebig, "that one can make for himself, in a few minutes, the best and strongest broth. If for example, a pound of finely chopped beef with a pound (or pint) of cold water, be carefully mixed and then slowly heated to boiling, and the fluid separated from the solid parts by pressing through a clean cloth; this broth, with the usual condiments (boiled onions, vegetables, salt, &c.,) added, will furnish a dish beyond the criticism of the most fastidious gourmand. Longer boiling will not necessarily make the extract stronger.

"If the broth be slowly evaporated over a water-bath," (that is, if the stew pan be placed in a vessel of boiling water, instead of over a naked fire,) "it will become brown, and assume a fine taste like *broiled* meat. If evaporated (by exceedingly gentle heat) to dryness, it yields a brown mass, of which, upon a journey, for example, half an ounce would convert a pound of water into the strongest broth."

Such extracts, differently flavored, would furnish the basis for innumerable rich gravies and sauces.

"By boiling a piece of meat in the water, a separation of the solution from the insoluble ingredients takes place. The soluble ingredients go into the extract—the broth—the soup." And meat thus boiled, "loses its nutriment, when eaten without the juices—the extract."

"The method of *roasting* is obviously the best to make flesh most nutritious." But it does not follow that boiling is to be interdicted. "If a piece of meat be put in cold water, and this heated to boiling, and boiled till it is 'done,' it will become harder and have less taste, than if the same piece had been thrown into water already boiling. In the first case the matters grateful to the smell and taste, go into the extract—the soup; in the second, the albumen of the meat coagulates from the surface inward, and envelops the interior with a layer which is impermeable to water. In the latter case, the soup will be indifferent, but the meat delicious."

It may be inferred that the nutritive qualities of meat are not enhanced by pickling. "The brine which forms in the salting of meat, contains all the ingredients of the flesh-fluid." "The salted meat becomes partly reduced by this process to a mere supporter of respiration"—or, as sailors call it, into "old junk," the qualities of which, as compared with fresh meat are well understood.

